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XINHUA CITES HAIG ON PRC, TAIWAN ARMS SALES

OWO81301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in a New York TIMES interview on February 5 that the United States highly values good relations with China. At the same time, he indicated that disagreement continued between Washington and Beijing over the U.S. arms sales to Taiwan. Haig told the New York TIMES reporter in an interview published yesterday that "Our first principle is to recognize we highly value good relations with China. That is our policy." He said, "A great deal has been achieved over the decade since the Shanghai communique" and "we are determined to do all we can to preserve these achievements." "We have taken a number of important initiatives to advance the relationship with the People's Republic of China," he added.

Haig also stated that "Since the beginning of this administration, we have also had to face continuing disagreement with Beijing over our arms sales to Taiwan. We made clear in a bipartisan spirit the United States position (on the arms sales to Taiwan) at the time of normalization of the Sino-American relations, and the Chinese Government went ahead, knowing our intentions." However, it is known to all that at that time the Chinese Government had made it clear that it opposed the U.S. sale of arms to Taiwan and afterwards it more than once reaffirmed this solemn stand.

Haig indicated that the United States recognizes "this is an area to be approached with prudence and discretion." He said, "We carried forward the policy enunciated at the time of normalization, but any examination of our actions will show that we have taken a very careful account of Chinese concerns." He said, "We have also undertaken extremely sensitive discussion with Beijing. It would be counterproductive to go into details because things are at a delicate stage." But, he noted, "some difficult issues are involved. We are now making a major effort to bridge these differences."

XINHUA VIEWS 'SHADOW OF UNEMPLOYMENT' IN U.S.

OWO61238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1202 GMT 6 Feb 82

["U.S. Under Darkening Shadow of Unemployment" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Unemployment has become the No 1 headache for the U.S. economically, sending reverberations throughout the nation.

According to official statistics, the number of jobless has reached more than nine million in the last two months, a record high since the 1973-75 economic recession. Though the unemployment rate dipped to 8.5 percent in January from a revised 8.8 percent in December and the number of unemployed fell to 9.3 million in January from 9.6 million in December, U.S. Government officials admitted that these figures did not appear to reflect an upturn in the labor market. Commissioner of Labor Statistics Janet Norwood told a congressional committee that a close look at the data suggested no real improvement. The Labor Department noted that the January's drop in the jobless total was accounted for by Americans who stopped looking for jobs and were therefore not included in the unemployed figures. In addition, according to local press reports here, all the figures mentioned above did not include part-time workers whose number stood at 5.4 million last month. U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan has forecast that the unemployment rate would top ten percent in the first quarter of this year, in other words, over ten million American people would be out of job.

With the worsening of the current economic recession, the shadow of unemployment has covered a wider and wider range of areas and trades. Factory closures and lay-offs occurred frequently not only from the car manufacturers in the Midwest to the aircraft industry in the West, but also from sophisticated machinery makers in the Northeast to the electronic and chemical enterprises in the South. Both blue and white collar workers and individual laborers were all affected in various degrees. The New York TIMES said with alarm, "The specter of unemployment has been pacing up and down the whole country."

The hardest hit were as usual the blue collar workers, Afro-Americans and youths, an outstanding feature of the current unemployment crisis. The number of jobless auto-workers rose to nearly 300,000 last month, or one-fifth of the labor force of the auto industry. The unemployment rate in the construction industry stood at 18.7 percent last month, surpassing that of the previous month. The unemployment rate among Afro-Americans reached 16.8 percent last month, more than doubling that of the whites. The unemployment rate among the teen-aged (16-19 years old) was 21.7 percent last month and that among black American youths was 46.7, all topping those of the previous month. These jobless people formed the majority standing in long lines before welfare offices and labor exchanges in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia and other major U.S. cities. The fact that more white collar workers and service trade employees, who were seldom affected by economic recession, have lost their jobs is an ominous sign for the current unemployment situation. In December, 1981 for instance, the number of jobless white collar workers amounted to 2.4 million. Last year, a total of 269,000 government functionaries lost their jobs.

Labor specialist Arthur Shostak told the press, "Many American white-collar workers might find, in the 1980's, that despite their college training and their positions, their jobs are not secure."

The current unemployment hike has occurred at a time when the Reagan administration is slashing government spending, including unemployment relief and other social programs, and thus destroying the "cushion" for the grave situation and adding to the difficulties of the jobless. This is another feature of the current unemployment situation. Statistics show that reduction of government spending has thrown two-thirds of employment service workers out of job and slashed one-third of job preparation programs. Jobless people entitled to government subsidies have been restricted from 75 percent in the 1973-75 recession to 37 percent at present. In Missouri, for example, the State Employment Committee, which used to issue a total of 6 million dollars for unemployment compensations, now provides only 40,000 dollars. Meanwhile, chances of being hired again are 30 percent less than a year ago.

The deterioration of unemployment is caused directly by the government's tight money policy. In fact, tight money and reduction of currency supply, together with budget and tax cuts, form the substantial content of President Reagan's economic recovery program that aims at ridding the American economy of its "stagflation" that has been existing for years. However, with inflation falling mildly while industrial production plunging into new difficulties, and the Federal budget soaring and interest rates remaining high in the last year, the success of Reagan's plan is still open to question.

Upon entering the new year, the economic recession has continued and there is no visible sign thus far for an improvement in the employment situation, which is the focus of disputes among political circles in Washington. While altercation rages among the Republicans, the Democrats have seized the chance to attack. Meanwhile, trade unions and mass organizations have been protesting. All this has brought deep worries to the administration. Speaking of the 1982 by-election, a White House official said, "If unemployment breaks 10 percent, we're in big trouble, and if it's not down to 8.5 percent, it's going to have serious consequences."

RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON FOOD SHORTAGES IN USSR

HK091122 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Report: "Acute Food Shortages in the Soviet Union Arouse Increasing Discontent Among the People"]

[Text] According to Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, the economy in the Soviet Union has been stagnant over a long period of time and there were three successive poor harvests. The shortage in the food supply is growing more and more acute and the basic food of the Soviets such as meat, butter and sugar are in acute short supply.

According to the report, the acute food shortages have aroused growing discontent among the citizens of Moscow. It is very difficult to buy the meat you like from the state-run shops shortly after the morning and afternoon breaks. Meat is available in the collective agricultural market or the free market, but the price is 400 to 500 times that of the state-run shops. This is something far beyond what the common people can afford. Up to now, edible oil, butter, eggs and flour have disappeared one by one from the market and they have been unavailable for 2 to 3 weeks. It was said that the shortage of food supply is particularly acute in cities along the Volga River, and in Kazan rationing of sausages and butter has been practiced for some time. In Gorkiy city, similar measures have been implemented.

According to a report released on 23 January on the actual economic situation in the Soviet Union in 1981, the future of the food supply in the Soviet Union is very bleak. Grain production has not fulfilled the output quota, and some people even held that the actual output is lower than what the West had predicted. It was said that the output of sunflowers, which is the raw material of edible oil, is the lowest in the past 18 years. The beet harvest is also poor. It was reported that sugar imported from Cuba is not sufficient to meet demand and a large amount has been imported from Western Europe. At present, the Soviet Union has to rely on imports. However, the foreign exchange it has on hand is limited. Thus, the Soviet Union has had to request payment delays for imported goods and apply for emergency loans. This is something which actually has happened.

DPRK ENVOY PRESENTS FILM, FETES CHEN MUHUA

OW081744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su presented to the Chinese Government this evening a colored documentary film about the latest visit to Korea of the Chinese party and government delegation. The documentary records the warm welcome and hospitality accorded the Chinese delegation led by Zhao Ziyang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council, when it visited Korea last December.

Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C.P. Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, received the gift. She, as a member of that delegation, expressed sincere thanks to the Korean Government on behalf of the Chinese Government and Premier Zhao. Accompanied by Ambassador Chon Myong-su, Chen Muhua and other members of the Chinese delegation including Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Qiao Shi, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C.P. Central Committee, watched the film. After viewing the film, Chen said that the film reminded them of their happy and unforgettable visit to Korea.

Later, the ambassador gave a dinner for the Chinese friends. In their toasts, Chon Myong-su and Chen Muhua expressed the common desire to further enhance the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the two parties, governments and peoples of China and Korea.

BO YIBO MEETS WITH JAPANESE TRADE OFFICIALS

OW051529 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo told a group of Japanese trade officials here today that he would visit Japan for two weeks in the first half of this year as guest of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of International Trade. The group, led by Takamaru Morita, director general of the association, arrived here February 1.

Today, Bo Yibo praised the association for its contributions to friendship and economic and trade relations between China and Japan in the past two decades. He said annual trade between the two is now 10 billion U.S. dollars. "Our two sides should work for the continuous growth of trade," he added. Morita said he and his colleagues would make continuing efforts to help expand cooperation in economic, technical and financial fields.

Present was Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

JAPANESE TU DELEGATION FETED IN BEIJING

OW051628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemistry Workers' Unions was honored at a dinner here tonight given by Chen Yu, vice-president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Li Ze, chairman of the National Committee of the Chemical Workers' Trade Union of China. The delegation, led by Tomeyoshi Miyauchi, vice-president of the Japanese federation, arrived here today and will tour Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai.

JAPAN'S QUEST TO RECOVER NORTHERN ISLANDS VIEWED

OWO90133 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Commentary: "The Japanese People's Struggle To Recover the Northern Territories Is Irresistible"]

[Text] On 7 February various activities were launched throughout Japan to show the Japanese people's determination to recover the northern territories occupied by the Soviet Union. The Japanese Prime Minister's Office, the Association of Speakers of the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies of Japan, the Prefectural Governors Association of Japan, and the Liaison and Coordination Association on the Campaign for the Return of the Northern Territories jointly presided over the national Tokyo rally for the return of the northern territories by the Soviet Union. Prime Minister Suzuki, speakers of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors and representatives of various quarters spoke at the rally. This was the first time that the Japanese Government and nongovernmental bodies have cosponsored these commemorative activities which took place in as many as 41 prefectures and cities. This year's commemorative activities, whether in terms of areas or the number of people attending, were of an unprecedented scope. The outcry for the return of the northern territories resounded through the air over the islands of Japan.

Japan's Northern Territories Day is 7 February. This was decided by the Japanese Government during 1981. On 6 January of last year, the Japanese Government stipulated that 7 February of each year be designated Northern Territories Day so as to promote the campaign to recover the northern territories. Why is 7 February commemorated as Northern Territories Day? Because 127 years ago, on 7 February 1855, Japan concluded the Japan-USSR friendship treaty, also called the Shimoda treaty, with the Soviet Union. This treaty stipulated that the four northern islands be Japan's territories.

The upsurge of the Japanese people's campaign to recover the northern territories has hurt the Soviet hegemonists. They are furious. They set the propaganda machine in motion to launch attacks and hurl insults. In its commentary on 2 February, the TASS news agency released a torrent of abuse attacking the Japanese people's campaign for the return of the northern territories as provocation against the Soviet Union, aggravation of the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, an unfriendly atmosphere to the Soviet Union, and so on. This is really queer logic! When you have forcibly occupied the territories of another country for dozens of years, it is only natural that you are asked to give them back. How can you call such a just act, which is right and proper, provocation? How can you call launching aggression against another country a friendly act, when you still want it to be docile and obedient?

The TASS commentary charged the Japanese Government with proposing and commanding the campaign for the return of the northern territories. It charged the Japanese Government with playing a very inglorious role. How ridiculous such attacks are! It is an unshirkable duty of a country's government to unite with the people and lead the people in struggle for the recovery of its own territories. How can you regard a government which violates the people's will and determination and willingly takes orders from the hegemonists as playing a glorious role? The TASS commentary also slandered the Soviet menace pointed out by the Japanese people as "fabrication." Yet the facts are that the Soviet Union has forcibly occupied the northern territories and deployed massive forces there, which are like a sharp knife aiming at the heart of Japan. Soviet warships and fishing boats have often barged about on Japanese territorial waters, seriously damaging Japan's fisheries and endangering Japanese fishermen's safety. This reality is obvious to all and can neither be fabricated or denied. It is precisely the Soviet hegemonists' customary tactics to make fabrications and confound black and white.

The Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories is just and is universally supported by all countries and peoples that uphold justice. The more tricks the Soviet hegemonists play, the more hegemonic features the Soviet Union will expose before the Japanese people and the people of the world. The Japanese people's struggle for the recovery of the northern territories has developed rapidly over the past few years. Its scope has grown larger and larger, and it is irresistible. The final victory will certainly belong to the Japanese people.

RENMIN RIBAO LOOKS AT 'NEW LIFE' IN KAMPUCHEA

HK060733 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Huang Yong [7806 0516]: "What a 'Wonderful New Life!'"]

[Text] In order to maintain the Phnom Penh puppet regime, the Vietnamese authorities have lavished praise on its "tremendous achievements," and created the myth that a "wonderful new life" has appeared in Kampuchea.

Large numbers of Kampuchean people were turned into refugees by the massive Vietnamese armed invasion of their country. Over 300,000 wandered destitute to the Thai-Kampuchean border alone, and it would be hard to find a complete family among all these refugees. In 1 family of 14 who fled Battambang, only 1 was left on arrival at a Thai refugee camp. The Vietnamese authorities have been constantly moving people from the provinces of Battambang, Siem Reap, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Kampot and Takeo, leaving many Kampuchean residents without food or clothing. Since last May, the Hanoi authorities have moved several thousand Vietnamese families into the Tonle Sap Lake region -- the land of fish and rice -- to forcibly occupy the local village dwellings, fields and fishponds. As a result the local people can hardly make a living. Since last September large numbers of Vietnamese have moved into many villages in three fertile and rich counties of Takeo Province, and all the Kampuchean residents there have been evicted.

The Vietnamese Army which invaded Kampuchea has used toxic chemicals to kill Kampuchean residents. They have employed aircraft to scatter toxic chemicals in villages in mountain forests and remote areas. They have also forced Vietnamese children to sneak into areas inhabited by Kampucheans to put poison in rivers, ponds and wells. Some 100 Vietnamese who had undergone training spread poison in an organized way in the Pursat area. In Battambang City, the Vietnamese authorities put on sale in the markets foodstuffs and drugs treated with toxic chemicals. As a result people are being poisoned and are dying there every day. Exercising fascist rule over the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese authorities forcibly concentrate the inhabitants of several villages into one village and then fence them in. People are dispatched to guard and watch them every day and restrict their freedom of movement.

The Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea has caused a serious collapse in that country's economy. This year there will be "a grain shortfall of about 200,000 tons." Industrial production is also "on the decline." "Although several factories have resumed work, they lack sufficient raw material, electricity, and machine spare parts." Daily output of the Phnom Penh shoe plant fell by two-thirds last year compared with 1980, "due to shortage of raw materials." "There is not much gold in Phnom Penh now," "people's wages are too low, the black market is flourishing and corruption is rampant," and "the people's purchasing power has greatly declined."

Medical and public health conditions are also very bad in the areas controlled by the Kampuchean puppets, and diseases of all kinds are rife. "There are not enough doctors, nurses and drugs," and "malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases such as parasitosis, conjunctivitis and viral hepatitis are very common." "Mental disorders are also universal." The hospitals are short of equipment. The largest hospital in Phnom Penh "has only one operating theater and is short of blankets, mattresses and mosquito nets." "Some wards are overcrowded, and sometimes there are two patients in one bed." At present, "public health in Phnom Penh is almost calamitous, the drains are blocked," "The whole city has only seven garbage trucks," "Garbage is piled high in the streets," and city "stinks to heaven." "There are thousands of rats;" "they have already caused plague," and "the plague may lead to an outbreak of Bubonic plague." Apart from this, Phnom Penh city is "facing difficulties in electricity supply," while "drinking water supply is also a problem."

This is the "wonderful new life" the Hanoi authorities have brought to Kampuchea in the past 3 years. It is quite evident that what they call "new life" is just a synonym for flight, death, poverty and disease.

PRC ENVOY TO INDIA COMMENTS ON BORDER ISSUE

OW282320 Hong Kong AFP in English 2252 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] New Delhi, 28 Jan (AFP) -- Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian here today suggested that despite the present Sino-Indian border problem, both sides could in the meantime focus attention on promoting relations in other fields, particularly in economic and cultural cooperation.

He reiterated China's confidence that a fair and comprehensive settlement of the border dispute could be reached through further discussions.

He was participating in a discussion on "India and her neighbours" along with the Pakistani and Bangladesh ambassadors here.

"We believe that as long as the two sides adopt an attitude of friendly consultations, mutual understanding and accommodation, a fair, reasonable and comprehensive settlement of the border issue could definitely be reached," he said.

Mr Shen referred to the recent first round of official level talks in Beijing on the border dispute between the two countries and noted that the next round would be held in New Delhi.

XINHUA INTERVIEWS AFGHAN FLIGHT ENGINEER

OW081854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Out of 50 pilots and engineers that worked for Ariana Afghan Airlines before the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan only 29 still are employed, said (Haqshuddin Mohammad), an Ariana flight engineer who escaped to Pakistan in January. The rest have fled Afghanistan, seeking new lives elsewhere.

In an interview with XINHUA here today, the flight engineer said that since the Soviet occupation of his country, staff members of the airlines have seen the bombing of Afghan villages by Soviet aircraft. He also said the crews of Ariana planes have been forced to carry large quantities of cargoes from the Soviet Union to Afghanistan. He said crewmembers dislike helping Soviet kill their compatriots, explaining that is "why so many pilots and engineers of the Ariana have escaped the country."

Referring to the situation in Kabul, the flight engineer said Soviet and Karmal troops could move on the heavily-guarded main roads of the city only at night. He said they "dared not to go into small streets. Firings could be heard almost every night in the suburbs."

He also said airports in Afghanistan always are under attack by the Mojahedin. The well-equipped military airport at Bagram was attacked recently and heavy damage was reported, he said.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH SRI LANKA MARKED

PRC Leaders' Greetings

OW060856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 6 (XINHUA) -- Messages of greetings on the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Sri Lanka were exchanged between the leaders of the two countries. In his message to President J.R. Jayewardene, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, expresses his belief that "with the joint efforts of our two sides the flower of Sino-Sri Lanka friendship will flourish even more luxuriantly in the years ahead."

President Jayewardene's message to Ye Jianying says that closer friendship and cooperation between the two countries "will not only benefit our two peoples but will also serve the interests of the Third World and promote the cause of world peace."

Premier Zhao Ziyang in his message assures Prime Minister R. Premadasa that "the Chinese Government and people will, as always, work together with the government and people of Sri Lanka to further consolidate and develop Sino-Sri Lanka friendship."

Prime Minister Premadasa expressed his satisfaction with the fact that the traditional bonds of friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka have been reinforced over the years.

Messages of greetings were also exchanged between Foreign Ministers Huang Hua and A.C.S. Hameed. They stress that they will work together to strengthen further the cordial ties which link their two countries.

Huang Hua at Reception 8 Feb

OW081558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka Ambassador to China C. Mahendran and Mrs. Mahendran gave a reception here this evening celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Sri Lanka and China.

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife, He Liliang, and other leading members of related departments.

Proposing a toast, Ambassador Mahendran said that the friendly relations between the two countries are of many years standing and they have been deepened after the establishment of diplomatic relations. "The Sri Lanka Government, under the leadership of President J.R. Jayewardene, will strengthen the close relations between our two countries. I hope that the friendly relations will be strengthened and developed in the years to come," he said.

Vice-Premier Huang said in his toast, "We are glad to see that the relations between Sri Lanka and China have developed in an all-round way on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence in the past 25 years. And, our two countries have made satisfactory cooperation in international affairs. The facts show that the friendly cooperation and relations are not only in the interests and wishes of the peoples of our two countries, but also are beneficial to peace and stability in Asia. The Governments and peoples of our two countries not only treasure this friendship, but also wish to continue to strengthen and develop it," he added.

WAN LI MEETS VISITING REUTER DIRECTOR RENFREW

OWO61710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1547 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 6, (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today with REUTER's Managing Director Glen Renfrew and his party.

Giving the British visitors an outline of China's domestic situation, Wan Li said China has adopted practical policies for economic construction. He said China will develop quickly as long as the leadership and people make concerted efforts and there is a peaceful international environment. "To strive for such an environment," he said, "China continues to oppose hegemonism and expand cooperation and economic and technical exchanges with friendly countries."

Present were Zeng Tao and Shi Shaohua, director general and deputy director general of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, as well as REUTER correspondents in Beijing. Renfrew and his party arrived February 4 at the invitation of XINHUA and were honored at a dinner given by Zeng Tao.

REPORTAGE ON ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Zhang Aiping

OWO50822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Zhang Aiping met and had a friendly conversation with the Italian military delegation here this morning. The delegation is led by Lt. Gen. Giuseppe Piovano, secretary general of Italy's Ministry of Defense. Members of the Italian delegation were guests of honour at a luncheon hosted by Zhang Aiping. Present for both occasions were Wang Hui, deputy director of the office under the State Council in charge of the national defense industry, and Giulio Tamagnini, Italian ambassador to China. The Italian military delegation will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

AFP Report on Visit

OWO41330 Hong Kong AFP in English 1156 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Feb (AFP) -- The head of a visiting six-member Italian military delegation said here today that discussions with top Chinese officials would lead to exploratory talks on "prospects for possible military cooperation and technology transfer" between the two countries. But Italian Defense Ministry Secretary-General General Giuseppe Piovano told Italian journalists here that any decision on the matter would have to be made by political leaders. He gave no specific details on what the exploratory talks on Sino-Italian military cooperation might cover, saying only they may involve transfer of civilian technology that could be turned to military use such as radar or air control systems.

General Piovano, who is also head of the Italian Defense Ministry's Armament Department, and his delegation, including representatives of the three branches of the armed forces, arrived here yesterday for a one-week visit.

Italian diplomatic sources said the Italian military team would hold talks tomorrow with Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Aiping, one of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) deputy chiefs of staff and chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defence. The Italian visitors will also meet a senior Chinese army official, Xu Xin, before leaving here on Saturday for a provincial tour during which they will inspect military installations in Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou, the sources added. The delegation will leave China next Tuesday.

XINHUA VIEWS MUBARAK'S VISITS TO EUROPE, U.S.

OW090433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- According to a XINHUA reporter, Egyptian President Mubarak's visit to Western Europe and the United States, which began on 30 January, concluded today. This was Mubarak's first foreign trip since he became president. Mubarak visited Italy, the Vatican, France, the United States, Britain and West Germany. The focal point of his trip was none other than the United States.

According to reports, during his first round of talks with President Reagan, the Egyptian president discussed the strategic situation in the Middle East and, proceeding from this situation, pointed out that the core of the Middle East issue is the Palestinian question. He also emphasized the significance of the settlement of the Palestinian issue to this region's stability. Mubarak advocated that the Palestinian people be given the right to self-determination and that the PLO and Israel recognize each other. He also advocated that the declaration reached by the United States, Egypt and Israel regarding the principle of Palestinian autonomy be accepted by the Palestinian people so that more sides can be absorbed into joining the peaceful course. He also repeatedly encouraged the United States to have a dialogue with the PLO and maintained that the United States and the PLO should recognize each other.

From the remarks of U.S. Government leaders, however, it is seen that the U.S. Government stand toward the PLO has remained unchanged, that is, the U.S. Government still insists that the PLO first recognize the existence of Israel. So far the United States has not responded to Mubarak's call for a direct U.S.-PLO dialogue.

During Mubarak's visit to Western Europe, he and the leaders of the Western European countries also focused on discussing negotiations for Middle East peace and bilateral relations. An Egyptian paper pointed out that Mubarak's visit has given prominence to the Western European countries' role in the Middle East peace. During his visit to Western Europe, the Western European countries generally supported Egypt's view that the Palestinian issue is at the core of peace in the Middle East. Some countries even expressed the hope that after the recovery of the Sinai Peninsula in April, Egypt would improve its ties with other Arab countries.

Mubarak's visit was made at a time when Israel will soon withdraw from the Sinai, when Israel totally disregarded the Arab people's national rights, when negotiations on Palestinian autonomy hit a snag and when the Arab world was strongly demanding a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. For this reason, his visit drew attention from all sides. Under strong pressure, would Egypt concede in the negotiations concerning the question of Palestinian autonomy so much that the negotiations would be detrimental to a genuine settlement of the Palestinian question and to Egyptian-Israeli rapprochement? This is a question about which people are concerned.

Mubarak's recent foreign tour has enabled people to see Egypt's stand and policy. During his visit to the United States, Mubarak told an Israeli newspaper that he would not endorse the Soviet presence in the future Palestinian state, in the Middle East and other Arab countries. This can be considered the starting point of Egypt's demand for settlement of the Palestinian question.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT ANALYZES GULF SITUATION

OW061009 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 4 Feb 82

["Consolidated Report by XINHUA Correspondent: The Situation in the Gulf Region Is Becoming Complicated" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Feb (XINHUA) -- With the development of the war situation between Iraq and Iran, the situation in the Gulf region is becoming more and more complicated.

The war between Iraq and Iran, that broke out in September 1980, is the result of border disputes between the two countries. However, it affects the situation of the entire Gulf and Middle East region and even beyond that. Jordan and the Arab countries on the western side of the Gulf fear that Iran may become the dominant power in the Gulf region and therefore direct their sympathy and support to Iran's adversary -- Iraq. Libya, Syria and the remaining Arab countries sympathize with Iran. Although the Soviet Union and the United States on the surface adopt a neutral attitude toward the war, in fact both are trying in every possible way to bring their influence to bear, each trying to make the situation develop in a direction favorable to itself. While doing its utmost to infiltrate Iran, the Soviet Union has also deployed a large number of crack troops in its southern areas bordering on Iran. The United States on the other hand is intensifying the organization of a Rapid Deployment Force to cope with any sudden change in the Gulf region.

Jordan's King Husayn on 28 January announced the formation of a Jordanian volunteer task force prepared to move into Iraq to fight against Iran. According to an Iraqi announcement on 31 January, Morocco and North Yemen will follow Jordan and dispatch volunteers to support Iraq. Libya and Syria have indicated their opposition to Jordan's action.

At the same time, contradictions between Iran and some Arab countries in the Gulf region have also developed. The contradictions in the Gulf region are many-sided and complicated. As it looks now, the most acute contradiction is that between Iran and Iraq. Historical experience shows that border disputes can only be resolved through peace negotiations. The war between Iraq and Iran should end as quickly as possible, because that is the only way to help stabilize the Gulf and Middle East situation and realize the unity of the Arab countries. Otherwise, the superpowers will take the opportunity to interfere and fish in troubled waters, and this might lead to greater tensions and conflicts.

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS IRANIAN DELEGATION

OW080756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Minister He Ying of foreign affairs met here this morning with a delegation from Iran headed by (Abolfazl Sarafriz). The delegation arrived here last Friday to preside over the celebrations by the Iranian Embassy for the third anniversary of the founding of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

STUDENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRAQI CONGRESS

OW080800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese students delegation left here today for Baghdad to attend the 12th General Congress of the National Union of Iraqi Students. Leader of the delegation is Lou Zhihao, vice-chairman of the All-China Students' Federation.

AFP ON DENG XIAOPING'S HEALTH, POSITION

OWO90800 Hong Kong AFP in English 0748 GMT 9 Feb 82

[By Chaires-Antoine de Nerchat]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Feb (AFP) -- Chinese Communist Party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping's apparent decision to go into semi-retirement has sparked a wave of rumours in the Chinese capital, as observers variously attribute the move either to his state of health or to major political difficulties.

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY Director Zeng Tao, however, told foreign journalists that Mr. Deng remained the most important Chinese leader because of his experience -- a statement echoing Mr. Wan's declaration describing Mr. Deng as "still the most authoritative and respected leader in our ranks."

Mr. Zeng added that rumours making the rounds about Mr. Deng -- who has not made any public appearances since January 12 -- were without basis. He said this would be established in coming days, but did not elaborate.

The Chinese press has kept quiet on the affair, and has not mentioned Mr. Deng since his last public appearance on January 12, when he and other top leaders met delegates attending a conference on political work in the army.

For several months, rumours have been circulating about Mr. Deng's health. Twice purged during the Cultural Revolution (1966-76), Mr. Deng was said to be in "excellent" health by Mr. Wan.

Mr. Wan, however, stressed Mr. Deng's advanced age, clearly hinting that this had been the decisive factor behind his withdrawal from daily public affairs.

There have also been rumours on Mr. Deng's political standing. Frequent press reports have stressed the strength of the opposition to his pragmatic policies. The press also has reported dissension over his attacks on unrepentant followers of the Cultural Revolution, some of whom still hold positions of importance.

Some Chinese observers were surprised at Mr. Wan's use of the term "second line" in his statement, recalling that this was the expression reportedly used in 1958 by the late Chairman Mao Zedong when he had to step down from the state presidency at the height of a crisis in the regime. Official sources said, however, that Mr. Deng still holds all his positions.

GONGREN RIBAO ON NOT ATTACKING ADVANCED PEOPLE

OWO60050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Feb (XINHUA) -- GONGREN RIBAO today carries an article by Chen Jinyu, entitled: "Resolutely Correct the Unhealthy Practice of Isolating and Attacking Advanced People." The paper also adds an editor's note which says: Last November, this paper unfolded discussions on "how to understand and treat the advanced people." During the past 3 months, we have received nearly 2,000 letters, manuscripts and cartoons in this respect. We have selected 90 articles and a number of cartoons and published them in this paper. Now the discussion has been brought to a temporary close, so we are printing this article today as a summary.

The article says: GONGREN RIBAO unfolded discussions on "how to understand and treat the advanced people." The discussion tackles a current problem and is quite necessary. The advanced staff members and workers in all trades have dared to shoulder heavy burdens and worked hard for the purpose of making our country more prosperous and powerful and our people happier. They have made valuable contributions to promoting the four modernizations. However, many of the advanced people have not received due respect and care. On the contrary, they have been isolated, satirized, harassed and attacked. Some of them have even been forced to take the road to ruin. All people with good awareness and righteous feelings are angry and uneasy about this abnormal situation.

The party organizations, trade unions, CYL and other mass organizations in those places or units must carry out effective ideological work and ideological struggle since otherwise the advanced thinking of the working class will not be able to occupy the leading position. This is very important and acute problem and also an immediate and urgent one.

Why have the advanced people been isolated and attacked? The article holds that there are many complicated reasons. They include influence by egalitarian thinking of the small producers, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the slackening of ideological and political work in some places and units, the expansion of ultraindividualism among the ranks of staff members, and poor work in selecting, employing, publicizing and cultivating advanced people. However, the most important reason is that the style of our party has not been fundamentally improved.

In recent years, some of our cadres, especially some of our leading cadres, have slackened their aggressiveness in work and lowered their revolutionary spirit. They have enhanced bureaucratism and individualism and their thinking and feelings are different from those of the advanced people. When the advanced people are attacked or isolated, these cadres will not take a clear-cut stand to uphold justice and strike at unhealthy tendencies. They try not to offend anybody and all they do is "console" the advanced people with empty words. This has encouraged the evil trends.

Therefore, the article holds, isolating and attacking advanced people is not a single social phenomenon but a complicated social problem. We must solve the problem with combined methods. Among all methods, the improvement of the party's work style will play a decisive role. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen ideological leadership and pay good attention to grasping the fundamentals ideological education. We should conduct systematic and thorough education on the fine tradition, style and character of the working class for the broad masses of staff members and workers. We should gradually raise the level of ideological consciousness of all staff members and workers, reduce the ideological gap between the advanced and backward people and create a fine social and political environment so as to encourage the emergence and growth of advanced elements.

Regarding the work of selecting, employing, publicizing and cultivating advanced elements, the article stresses that it is necessary to select advanced people starting from the lower level on the basis of a general evaluation by the masses. Leaders must not make decisions behind a closed door. The leaders must not select advanced elements from their intimate and trusted ones in order to form factions. We must not ask advanced people to assume too many concurrent jobs. The propaganda on advanced deeds should be appropriate and conducted in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. If the advanced people commit mistakes, we should also criticize and conduct education for them and must not excessively accommodate them or protect them.

Articles from some of the readers point out that following the implementation of economic responsibility systems in various industrial, mining and other enterprises, some advanced staff members and workers have been in a dilemma. They are afraid that if they do more work than others, people will say that their goal is to obtain a bonus. If they don't work hard, they will feel apologetic. The article holds that concerned leading cadres should attach importance to this matter and solve the problem quickly.

The advanced people taking a communist labor attitude of not being overly concerned about time and reward is one thing, while leading cadres firmly implementing the present policy of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work" is another. We must not use the former to deny the latter. The thinking and practice of not having to apply the policy of "to each according to his work" and "more pay for more work" toward advanced people with a high level of consciousness are wrong. Instead of such thinking and practice, we should give necessary spiritual and material encouragement to workers who have a fine labor attitude and make greater contributions. Only thus can we provide necessary compensation for advanced people's labor and promote and develop the activities to learn from advanced people in a lasting and deepgoing manner.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON 'PRAGMATIST SPIRIT'

HK081312 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Jiao Ye [3542 6851]: "'A Person Who Seeks Truth From Facts Is Invincible'"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has upheld the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and resolutely corrected the "leftist" errors by carrying out a series of reforms. The implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system is a fresh beautiful flower among them. In the localities where the agricultural production responsibility system has been implemented in line with local conditions, the domestic animals are thriving, there is an abundant harvest of all food crops, every household is in a joyful mood and there is happiness and harmony in all the villages. A very gratifying indication has also emerged in economic reforms on the industrial front. The Chinese nation is in the process of vigorous development. All the people at home and abroad, including Overseas Chinese, who do not hold any prejudices, have warmly praised the spirit of the CCP Central Committee as "one of pragmatism." This opinion is just and objective.

The pragmatist spirit advocated by communists is closely linked with the revolutionary spirit. This is because only by integrating the revolutionary spirit with the pragmatist one will it be possible to eliminate the style of indulging in empty talk, to overcome bureaucratism and become a man of action with communist ideals. This pragmatist spirit makes it imperative for people to have revolutionary spirit and engage in practical work. In his work "How To Be a Good Communist" Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "If you possess great and lofty ideals but not the spirit of seeking truth from facts and do not carry on genuinely practical work, you are not a good party member. You can only be a dreamer, a prattler or a pedant. If on the contrary, you only do practical work but do not possess the great and lofty ideals of communism, you are not a good party member, but a common careerist. A good party member is one who combines the great and lofty ideals of communism with practical work and the spirit of seeking truth from facts." ("Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" vol 1, pp 128-129) Therefore, the ideas and ways of doing things of a person who has no lofty aspirations and ideals and is busy all day or who merely talks about ideals and aspirations but refuses to accept minor assignments or to work bit by bit, do not conform to the pragmatist spirit of the proletariat.

The value of the pragmatist spirit lies in seeking truth from facts which is the quintessence of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. According to Comrade Mao Zedong, "facts" are all that exist objectively; "truth" refers to the internal relationships, that is, the laws governing facts; and "to seek" means to study. Therefore, seeking truth from facts is both a method of thought and a method of work and is the dialectic unity of method of thought and method of work, that is, the dialectic unity of world outlook and methodology. The great achievements our party has made in every respect since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee are precisely the rich fruits of the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

A person who seeks truth from facts is invincible. All thinkers of foresight among our forefathers bequeathed their instructions for posterity in this way.

Guan Zhong, a prime minister of Qi of the Warring States, helped Duke Huan of Qi to protect the emperor by summoning the dukes and princes on nine occasions. Confucius praised Guan Zhong as a benevolent and wise man who had performed meritorious deeds for the Chinese nation. When summing up Guan Zhong's experience in administering Qi, historian and writer Sima Qian said his guiding ideology was that "only when people's granaries are full will they know etiquette and only when people are well fed and well clad will then know honor and disgrace." "To administer a country one should be good at turning a bad fortune into a good one or turning defeat into victory. It is important to know the order of importance and weigh advantages and disadvantages with caution," and "it is important for the administration of a country to understand that to give is to take."

Therefore, he was able to "issue orders as if they had flown from the mouth of a river for they accorded with the will of the people." ("Records of the Historian -- Guan Zhong and Yan Ying") Guan Zhong, however, summed up his experience by saying that the reason why he was able to make Qi the number one power among the various states as follows: "One will be able to weigh the pros and cons, be ever victorious, establish oneself in an unassailable position and be unmatched anywhere in the world so long as he is willing to seek ideas and plans from facts." (Shi Yican: "Modern Annotations of Guan Zi -- the Five Officials")

Our forefathers not only took the pragmatist spirit as the foundation but, in order to put it into practice, put the stress on adopting a correct attitude toward criticisms from other people and toward criticizing others. Xun Zi said: "He who comes to you with censure is your teacher; he who comes with approbation is your friend; but he who flatters you is your enemy." "To treat right as right and wrong as wrong is called wisdom; to treat right as wrong and wrong as right is called stupidity. To speak ill of good men is called slander; to do harm to good men is called criminal. To call right right and wrong wrong is called honesty." ("Xun Zi -- Self-Cultivation")

Why was it that historically thinkers in China placed self-criticism in a prominent position within the spirit of seeking truth from facts? Guan Zhong said that self-criticism showed that the one who did it believed that he was strong and powerful and made unremitting efforts to improve himself; at the same time, it also showed that he believed in the people. He said: "A person who is good at placing the blame on himself will not be blamed by people; a person who is unable to place the blame on himself will be blamed by people. Therefore, a person who publicly acknowledges his own faults is strong, a person who preserves his moral integrity is kind and a person who does not shift the blame to other shoulders is benevolent." ("Modern Annotations of Guan Zi -- Self-Cultivation") His words show sound judgment even when read today.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has resolutely rectified the "leftist" errors, publicly admitted to the people the shortcomings and mistakes of our party and resolutely corrected them with practical actions. This precisely shows that our party is making unremitting efforts to improve itself and that our party believes in and is responsible to the people.

At the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said: "Proceed from the concept of everything for the people and make overall arrangements for production, construction and the people's livelihood." "We must thoroughly change the conventional methods evolved over the years under the influence of the 'leftist' ideology and, proceeding from the actual conditions in China, blaze a new trail characterized by a fairly steady tempo and better economic results, yielding more substantial benefits to the people."

Where does the new trail lead to? The answer that history has given us is: "A man who seeks truth from facts is invincible!"

GONGREN RIBAO DISCUSSES ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

HK081502 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Zhuxiu [1728 4554 0208]: "A Talk on the Ideological Approach of Trade Unions"]

[Text] Trade unions are mass organizations led by the party. They should implement the party's line, guiding principles and policy. In this sense, they are no different from any other organizations led by the party, because they must keep in line with the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. What we mean by the independent nature of trade unions is that they can carry out creative work only under the leadership of the party. They are not allowed to go their own way. Just like enterprises which possess decisionmaking powers, trade unions can only pursue the practice of seeking truth from facts and arrange their work in accordance with local conditions under the guidance of state planning.

Does this mean that trade unions do not have special and specific tasks? The answer is no. Trade unions have a lot of work to do. They have to carry out various kinds of work in the enterprises and among workers. It is precisely because of this that their tasks are quite flexible. Although some work has to be done by trade unions, it is not the trade unions which should take the major responsibility if the work is not carried out well. Does this mean that trade unions do not assume any responsibility at all? The answer is in the negative. Trade unions are communist schools which should educate workers so that they raise their communist consciousness, rally closely around the party and strive for socialist modernization. In this sense, trade unions are shouldering a heavy and tremendous task. We often say that trade unions are the party's link for maintaining close ties with the masses. If the trade unions cut themselves off from the masses, this means something has gone wrong with this link. When things go seriously wrong, the normal work of the party and state will be hampered. Trade union workers should be diligent and conscientious in doing their work well.

In an enterprise led by the party, the administrative department is one leg and the trade union is the other. Without the trade union leg, it is difficult for the enterprise to walk. If the trade union leg wobbles like jelly, things won't go either. The administrative department of an enterprise should do its administration and management work well, be concerned with the well-being of the masses and carry out ideological work so as to bring about beneficial results to production. It should also do mass work among workers and staff members. However, with regard to mass work, the trade union can do better work than the administrative department, because it is easier to bring the role of the trade union into full play in this respect. Trade unions should also pay attention to the administration and management work of the enterprise, but it should emphasize mass work. In the past, we established organs in charge of political work in enterprises. However, they cannot replace trade unions. We should improve trade union organizations, assign competent cadres to do trade union work and bring the role of trade unions into full play in mass work.

There is no limit on trade union cadres exercising their abilities, the only regulating factor is their competency. What is needed is initiative, enthusiasm and creativity on the part of trade union cadres. The third enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the Ninth Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, held last October, discussed the important issue of how to give play to the initiative of the broad masses of staff members and workers to be the masters of their own affairs. How should trade unions at all levels, in accordance with the requirements and plans put forth by the meeting, organize staff members and workers to promote the national economy, effectively build socialist spiritual civilization, do a good job of strengthening staff members' corps and further improve the democratic management of enterprises and the economic responsibility system? In particular, as a new year is just starting, how should trade unions encourage staff members to compare themselves with those advanced workers and find out where they lag behind, look upon advanced workers as their teachers, go all out and strive for a still greater victory? To accomplish these tasks, trade union cadres should work in a creative way, exert great efforts and constantly sum up new experience so that they will be able to do their various work well.

Trade unions, as both mass organizations and fighting forces, should initiate and encourage healthy trends and resist and criticize unhealthy tendencies and evil practices through its activities among the broad masses of workers. In doing so, they should be bold in carrying out criticism and public commendation. Trade union activities of public commendation and criticism are the means of organizing the masses to carry out self-education. The "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China" adopted by the party's sixth plenary session has set us a good example of applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought in practice. Therefore, we should follow the analytical method of the "resolution" to educate staff members and workers and constantly enhance the effects of this education in the course of practice.

Regardless of the kind of work, it all must be done by people. While carrying out trade union work, we should pay attention to the problem of the cadre corps and work methods. It is unnecessary to have too many full-time trade union cadres, but those who are cadres should be highly trained. Trade union work has its own characteristics. In units at the basic level in particular, a great amount of trade union work takes place outside the 8 working hours. In other words, it is carried out during workers' spare time. Trade union cadres should see themselves as ordinary laborers. If they put on airs, they will not be able to identify with the masses. Workers will not talk to them even when they have something on their minds. If they do not know workers' innermost feelings, how can they do trade union work well? In addition, in doing trade union work, we must effectively and extensively utilize social forces. In other words, we should rely on the activists in the trade unions. That is why trade unions need a large contingent which is composed of millions of people. We should organize those people among the masses who have special skills and are always willing to lend a helping hand. In so doing, they will bring their speciality into full play and do their work among the masses. Trade unions have accumulated experience in this respect. Now, a great number of veteran workers, cadres and trade union workers have retired. Trade unions should properly use this social force. Trade union workers should not complain of their heavy work load. The crux of the matter lies in whether they can organize social forces well. As long as they do well in organizing the social forces, they will fear neither heavy work load nor failure to accomplish the tasks. Trade union cadres should demonstrate their profound organizational skills in this respect. They should sum up their experience in utilizing social forces.

COMMENTATOR ON ISSUING TREASURY BONDS IN 1982

HK081016 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Do a Good Job of Issuing Treasury Bonds This Year"]

[Text] The task of issuing treasury bonds was overfulfilled last year with support from various fields. This played a good role in stabilizing and developing the national economy. This year, in accordance with opinions from different quarters, the State Council has made some changes and adjustments in regard to the purchasers of, the amount of, and the interest on the treasury notes. It was decided that the amount of bonds issued to state and collective enterprises as well as to departments responsible for these enterprises, and to local governments, organs, organizations, army and institutional units will be reduced to about 50 percent of that of last year. It was also decided that they will sell the bonds to individuals and that the annual interest rate for those bonds will be properly increased. Thus, the amount of bonds purchased by institutional units will be reduced, the desire of the people for purchasing treasury bonds will be satisfied and the relevant stipulations will become more applicable.

The decision to issue treasury bonds to individuals was made after careful consideration. Since last year, people from various fields have successively suggested that the state issue treasury bonds for the construction of the four modernizations. NPC deputies and CPPCC committee members also made a number of similar proposals. They held that since a series of important economic measures have been adopted in our country after the party's third plenary session, the people's income has increased somewhat. So, conditions exist for the issuance of treasury bonds to individuals. The issuance of treasury bonds will arouse the patriotic enthusiasm of the broad masses of people in rejuvenating China. At the same time, pooling idle funds of the masses for use in the construction of the four modernizations is also for the people's benefit and suits China's specific conditions. It will be good for the state, the nation and the individual.

The issuance of treasury bonds will soon be carried out extensively. In comparison with the issuance of economic construction bonds in the 1950's, the amount of the treasury bonds issued to individuals this year will not affect people's standard of living because urban and rural residents will not find the burden too heavy for them.

However, since we have a lot of complicated work to do this year in issuing treasury bonds to both units and individuals, we must do it well and in a meticulous way so that the issuance will be fair and reasonable. For individuals, in particular, a good job must be done in propaganda and mobilization work. At the same time, the principle of voluntariness must be implemented and coercion and commandism should be avoided and banned. We are sure that with the vigorous support of various units and the broad masses of people, the tasks for issuance of treasury bonds this year can be fulfilled smoothly.

DEFENSE INDUSTRY CADRES UNDERGO TRAINING

OW080645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0047 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- Implementing the "decision on strengthening education of workers and staff" issued by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, various departments of the national defense industry have made conscientious efforts to give on-the-job training to leading cadres and key technicians in enterprises, and they have achieved good results. By the end of 1981, over half of the leading cadres in enterprises and business units under various departments had been released from production to take up training.

One of the major forms of training leading cadres of enterprises under various departments of the national defense industry is to establish training bases with the backing of the institutes of higher learning. At present, eight institutes of higher learning of the national defense industry throughout the country have sponsored advanced study classes for leading cadres of enterprises. These enterprises admitted fine young and middle-aged cadres with senior middle school education or above to undergo training in basic knowledge, modern scientific and technical knowledge and management knowledge. The term for advanced studies is 1 to 2 years. Two hundred people graduated in 1981.

For those departments and areas with large numbers of leading cadres and bigger training tasks, various types of short-term training classes were established to provide leading cadres of enterprises with an opportunity to undergo training by rotation. For example, the Fifth Ministry of Machine Building has set up eight training classes in Heilongjiang, Shanxi and Hunan Provinces since 1979 along with two cadres' schools. Leading cadres of enterprises were released from production to undergo training on a rotational basis on management and other advanced techniques such as the use of computers in order to raise their technical skills and management proficiency. Each term of training lasted from 3-6 months. It is estimated that by the end of this year all leading cadres of enterprises and business units under this ministry will have completed rotational training once.

The training of leading technical cadres in enterprises under various departments has concentrated primarily on making up the technical lessons they missed.

XU GUANREN ON NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY APPLICATIONS

OW061455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0258 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- Xu Guanren, director of the Atomic Energy Utilization Institute under the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, delivered a report at the recent national isotope conference. He said: From now on, we must promote the use of China's nuclear technology in animal husbandry, forestry, aquatic production and the processing industry in addition to its use in agriculture. Particularly it must be used in solving major problems in China's great agriculture -- problems that should be promptly solved.

In his report entitled "Nuclear Technology and Great Agriculture," Xu Guanren said: At present, there are over 700 professionals engaged in studying the use of nuclear technology in various agricultural branches. They are forming a preliminary system for the study of the application of nuclear energy in agriculture. I believe that this system will promote and accelerate the modernization of China's great agriculture.

Dwelling on the achievements in the study of the application of isotopes and radiation in agriculture, he said: There are about 150 new varieties and strains in China cultivated by the direct or indirect use of radiation. As far as crops are concerned, the total acreage sown to the several types of crops of such new varieties or strains has exceeded 100 million mu, increasing grain production by about 5 billion jin each year. As far as economic results are concerned, less investments are needed in breeding seeds of fine strain with radiation. As compared with investments, income is increased scores of times or even 100 times. For example, the acreage of farmland sown to cotton of fine strain Lumian No 1 totaled more than 20 million mu since 1973. The total income was 500 times greater than the total amount of investments.

He said radiation also affects the growth of living things. In China small amounts of radiation have been used in processing the eggs of tussah and other silkworms, thus raising the output of silk and increasing the number of young tussah and other silkworms. This technique has been promoted in more than 10 provinces in the country, thus increasing silk production by 10 to 20 percent in general. The use of radioactive isotopes and stable nuclide labeled compounds to study crop nutrition and metabolism, the absorption and use of fertilizer and soil moisture as well as the progress of salinization will provide scientific data for the rational application of fertilizer, irrigation and cultivation and increase crop production.

Xu Guanren said: Some units are carrying out experiments in the application of nuclear technology to combat pests and using radioactive isotopes in the diagnosis of animal diseases. In recent years, experiments have also been carried out in using radiation for storing meat, aquatic products, vegetables, fruits, dried fruits, medicinal herbs, tobacco and wine so as to keep them fresh and improve their quality. All such experiments have yielded positive results.

NATIONAL STUDENTS' CONFERENCE ENDS 5 FEB

OW051639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- The bulk of the Chinese students are trustworthy successors to the socialist cause, Zeng Delin, deputy minister of education, said here this afternoon. He was addressing the closing ceremony of a three-day national conference of outstanding college and secondary school students. He said he has full confidence in the youth of the country for their adherence to revolutionary traditions and patriotic and socialist spirit.

The college students today, he said, will be a vital new force in socialist construction and many of them will become the backbone in various fields of work. The majority of the secondary school graduates will also join in the ranks of builders of socialism. Their healthy growth is of vital importance to the future of the nation.

China's education has entered a new period of development after the smashing of the gang of four, he said. There are now 1.28 million students in regular colleges and universities in 1981 as against 565,000 in 1976. 1980 saw 22,600 postgraduates in China as against a total of 16,000 in the entire 17 years before 1966.

Secondary education has also undergone a structural change, he said. Urban vocational schools have been developed and are sending an increasing number of skilled labour to various industries.

The restoration in 1977 of the system of enrolling the best qualified students through entrance examination has guaranteed the quality of college students and stimulated the young people's enthusiasm for study. However, at some institutes of higher learning and for a certain short period, there was a tendency of overstressing intellectual development to the neglect of ideological education and political orientation. To some, such one cliché as bourgeois democracy and emancipation of the individual were taken up as a new discovery.

Many students, while summing up their few years of experience, said that they have overcome the impact of many erroneous views and with their own hard thinking and party guidance have deepened their understanding and faith in socialism. Consequently, large numbers of outstanding students have emerged. The vice-minister warned the students against conceit and urged them to love the people, to go deep among the masses and integrate with and learn from the workers and peasants. In conclusion, he urged them to act as masters of the country and work conscientiously in line with the slogan they themselves put forth -- "Modernization starts from me, now."

The closing meeting passed an appeal to college and secondary school students throughout the country to become vanguard force in building socialist civilization. The appeal urged Chinese youth to know more about the history of contemporary and modern China, study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and become dedicated builders of socialist China in its drive for modernization. It also urged them to treasure their school days, to study hard, and be brave in opposing social evils. The 3-day meeting was attended by over 170 representatives of 501 individual outstanding students and collectives cited throughout the country.

Leaders Meet Students

OW051633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (XINHUA) -- Young college and secondary school students were urged to become a vanguard force in the country's construction this morning, with a pledge from veterans to back them up.

At a reception by party and government leaders of participants of the national students conference, Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, presented them with this motto: "Value your honor, rally your schoolmates, be conscious of your duty, and work energetically to build the country."

Also present this morning were Hu Qiaomu, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; Vice-Premier Bo Yibo; Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education; and Han Ying, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Hu Qiaomu called upon the students to be "good in moral qualities, in study and in physique and bring progress to society." He recited "Threshold," by Turgenev, to encourage the young people to prepare themselves well for future duties and be ready to conquer hardships and make sacrifices for the people's happiness and the country's prosperity.

Bo Yibo urged the young students to answer the call of the era and dedicate themselves to the great cause of building China into a powerful socialist country.

Ten student representatives reported on their study and work. They include an agricultural college student who had worked for 11 years in the countryside and is now returning to farming after graduation, a student of physical culture college who broke the Asian women's broad jump record last year, and a student of minority nationality who is studying diligently to become a teacher in his own native place.

NATIONAL MEETING ON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN SESSION

OW081409 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 7 (XINHUA) -- Total output value of China's chemical industry reached 3,400 million yuan in January this year, 7.7 per cent over the same period of last year, according to the national meeting on chemical industry now in session.

Considerable increases were reported in the output of 14 kinds of products, including synthetic ammonia, sulfuric acid, soda ash, caustic soda, plastics, concentrated nitric acid and synthetic rubber.

Reviewing the work of 1981, Qin Zhongda, vice-minister of chemical industry, said that China had met its targets for 1981 in an all-round way. Total output value of last year was 42,100 million yuan, 8.3 per cent over the state plan. Output of eighteen major products and the volume of crude oil processed all surpassed the state quotas. Among them, the output of chemical fertilizer reached 12.33 million tons, that of sulfuric acid 7.73 million tons, and soda ash 1.65 million tons, which were 7.7 per cent, 22.7 per cent and 7.9 per cent above state quotas respectively. The output of plastics, dye-stuffs and paints all surpassed the plan by 8.7 per cent, 29.3 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. Energy consumption had continued to drop and as many as 1.5 million tons of coal were saved. Quality was steadily improved and 36 kinds of products were awarded with state gold or silver badges.

While increasing production to support agriculture, the ministry has also developed products urgently needed by light and textile industries, the output value of which now makes up 35.6 per cent of the entire output value of chemical industry.

Initial results had also been achieved in readjusting enterprise makeup, the vice-minister said. According to incomplete statistics, more than 350 small factories with high energy consumption, low quality, shoddy products finding no ready markets and suffering from long-term losses were shut down, merged or turned to produce other products.

In the last three decades between 1950 and 1980, China's chemical industry had developed at an average growth rate of 19.4 per cent annually, which was higher than the average annual growth rate of 13.2 per cent of the entire industry of the country.

China's chemical industry is now composed of some 6,000 enterprises involving more than a dozen trades, including chemical ores, chemical fertilizer, acids and alkalies, inorganic salts, synthetic rubber, synthetic fibre, synthetic resin and plastics, organic raw materials, chemical insecticides, dyestuffs, light sensitive materials, machinery for chemical industry which are producing more than 20,000 kinds of products.

Before liberation in 1949, however, the country had only a few chemical plants along its coast and some chemical workshops. In 1949, the country produced only 40,000 tons of sulfuric acid, 100,000 tons of soda ash and 27,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and the total output value was no more than 177 million yuan.

Outlines 1982 Production Plans

OW082322 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Minister Qin Zhongda of China's chemical industry demanded a three per cent growth in chemical industrial production this year over 1981. "This growth rate must be substantial and yield good economic results," the vice-minister told the national conference to map out 1982's production plans for the chemical industry now in session here. "Another 1.5 million tons of standard coal are expected to be saved, which means a two per cent reduction of energy consumption based on that of last year," he said, "and efforts should also be made to save various raw materials."

China's chemical industry ranks second in energy consumption among the various industrial departments.

The vice-minister said that profits turned over to the state this year will increase from five to seven percent over that of last year. At the same time, quality and management will be improved and labour protection and environmental protection will be strengthened. To fulfill these tasks, he said, product line-up must be further readjusted and more chemical fertilizer, phosphorous ores, sulfuric acid, soda ash and caustic soda, plastics, synthetic rubber, tires and rubber shoes will be produced to support agriculture, light and textile industries. "Through readjustment, the proportion of products serving agriculture and light and textile industries to meet market demand will rise from the current 72 percent to over 75 percent of the total output value of the chemical industry," he said.

Beginning from February this year, he said, eleven major enterprises will be selected for readjustment, including the Yanshan general petro-chemical company, the Jilin chemical industrial company, the Dalian chemical plant and the Tianjin chemical plant for achieving experience to guide the over-all work.

Speaking of technical transformation, he said: "This must be done in accordance with China's actual conditions. While introducing advanced technology, we must not depart from China's realities to seek the most advanced techniques in vain. In making our choice, we must give priority to the results of scientific research achieved by China, and then to patents and single machines introduced from abroad, so as to speed up the whole process."

"Total value of chemical products for export this year will increase by ten percent," the vice-minister said.

NATIONAL TEXTILE CONFERENCE CONTINUES IN BEIJING

Stress Quality, Variety

OW082358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China will concentrate on changes of product mix and quality and variety in textiles to keep abreast with the rising living standards of the people and expansion of foreign trade, according to a report made at a national textile conference now being held in Beijing. Total output value of textiles has grown at an annual rate of 18.1 percent over the past three years. Output is now enough to meet the basic needs of China's one billion people. But quality and variety are not competitive on the world market and the supply of woolen fabrics and blankets, resin-finished polyester fabrics and other medium and high grade products are still in short supply on the domestic market.

Shanghai, which produces one-fifth of China's textiles, will concentrate on production of new fabrics and use of new materials and new techniques. Last year 500 new products and 12,000 new patterns were introduced. The plan is to exceed those figures this year. Tianjin will adjust product mix and increase production of synthetic woolen fabrics, man-made silks and cotton-hemp-silk blends. The plan is to raise the city's textile output value by eight to ten percent over last year.

Conference participants expressed confidence that the goal of better quality and new varieties could be met while keeping a certain growth rate. Favorable conditions for growth in the textile industry in 1982 were listed:

-- The all-round good harvest in 1981 will ensure an abundant supply of raw materials. Cotton output was a record high. The state purchase of ginned cotton at the end of last year amounted to 2,621,500 tons, 203,000 tons more than the previous year.

-- New production capacity has been added. Chemical fiber projects using imported equipment in Liaoyang, Sichuan and Tianjin were put into trial production last year. This year, one million spindles of cotton yarn and 90,000 spindles of woolen yarn will be added, with corresponding dyeing and finishing capacities.

-- Much headway has been made in transforming old enterprises. Such new techniques as open-end spinning and different kinds of shuttleless looms have been adopted.

-- New techniques and research achievements are being widely applied. Workers' skills have been raised through training over the past three years.

The conference called on all textile departments to produce more blended fabrics and cotton textiles which would meet with the approval of China's 800 million peasants.

Exports Increase

OW090240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 9 (XINHUA) -- China exported nine percent more textiles last year than in 1980, according to an announcement made at the current conference of directors of textile industrial bureaus here today. This was the third straight year of increases. Exports rose 35.6 percent in 1979 over 1978 and 10 percent in 1980 over 1979.

China exports textiles to 140 countries and regions, including Hong Kong, Japan, the United States, West Germany, the Soviet Union and Romania.

China, while continuing to produce traditional Chinese textile products, has been paying special attention to development of blended fabrics of cotton, wool, linen and silk, as well as new varieties of synthetic wool, linen and silk.

According to incomplete statistics from 12 provinces and municipalities, 310 textiles projects are using foreign investment and 191 projects are processing customers' raw materials from abroad. These have helped technical transformation in the textile industry and increased exports.

Delegates to the conference agreed that China should continue to actively develop textiles which constitute a major part of China's foreign trade.

The Shanghai and Qingdao textile corporations were commended by the conference for their efforts to improve packaging.

MACHINE BUILDING INDUSTRY OUTLINES 1982 PLANS

OW082342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 8 (XINHUA) -- China's machine-building industry plans to achieve a 5 percent increase in output value and a 22 percent increase in exports this year over last year, Rao Bin, minister of the First Ministry of Machine-Building, said here this afternoon in a report made at a national conference of bureau directors.

Minister Rao said that this year the machine-building industry will develop 1,800 varieties of new products and carry out 200 major research projects on basic technology. The industry will also begin work on complete sets of advanced equipment.

Rao Bin said while continuing to develop new products and expand its scope of service, the machine-building industry will try to improve planning and organization so as to avoid overproduction and waste.

Minister Rao said nationwide consolidation of enterprises will be carried out this year to improve management and planning. The work of transforming existing enterprises will continue. Certain enterprises and factories will be selected for transformation so that advanced equipment will be available as soon as possible. At present the transformation work will focus on raising the precision of machine tools and the reliability and service-life of basic parts, saving energy, increasing exports and developing large complete sets of equipment.

Of the ten categories of widely used, high energy consumption products, industrial boilers, pumps, air-blowers, electric transformers, compressors, electric motors, motor vehicles, electric welding machines, electric furnaces and oxygen generating machines, the first four should get priority in transforming production equipment.

He listed 12 major cities, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Wuhan, Chongqing, Harbin, Changsha, Hangzhou, Nanjing, Wuxi, Guilin and Yantai where the casting, forging, electroplating and heat treatment centers should be reorganized to save energy.

Minister Rao also urged machine-building enterprises to raise the quality and technical level of their products to meet international standards.

The national conference of bureau directors opened on February 6.

JANUARY ENERGY PRODUCTION QUOTAS FULFILLED

OW072354 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 Feb (XINHUA) -- China fulfilled its January quotas for energy production, according to the Ministries of Coal, Petroleum and Electric Power Industries. The country produced more than 49 million tons of coal last month, overfulfilling the monthly quota by 3.5 million tons.

In January, China produced 26,100 million kilowatt hours of electricity and 8.66 million tons of crude oil, 4.2 and 0.7 percent more than the corresponding figures for January 1981.

The country also fulfilled its January quotas for railway and marine cargo and passenger transport, according to the Ministries of Railways and Communications.

Ministers and vice-ministers of coal, oil and electric power worked at grassroots units during the Spring Festival holidays, January 25 to 27.

PEOPLE'S BANK SETS UP ECONOMIC DATA NETWORK

OW081410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0712 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Shanghai, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter has learned from the People's Bank sponsored national work conference on economic information which concluded in Shanghai today, that the general office of the People's Bank of China had received more than 4,000 copies of economic reference materials last year, offered them to various leading organs and economic departments and made contributions to improving economic results.

At present, a preliminary economic information network has been established among the general office and the branches of the People's Bank in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and in the two major regions of east China and northwest China and among the banks at all levels in many provinces and municipalities. The People's Bank and its branches have gathered and exchanged a large amount of economic information centering around the trend in readjusting the national economy, market developments, the flow of capital and the changes among service trades in society.

The various departments of the bank have also conducted surveys and made forecasts on the production and marketing of more than 100 products including bicycles, wristwatches, sewing machines, television sets, plate glass, tobacco and beer as well as on trends in some trades. Many leading comrades have attached great importance to such economic information.

At the beginning of 1981, the survey and forecast made by the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank on the shortage of Chinese-language typewriters had aroused the attention of a vice mayor of Shanghai. He immediately asked the bureau in charge of the production and marketing of such typewriters and the bank to adopt measures to double the output of such typewriters. The department of leadership concerned in Wuhan also paid great attention to this information. It had strengthened the technical forces of the factory, appropriated additional funds for scientific research work and rapidly increased the output of typewriters.

The national work conference on economic information sponsored by the People's Bank believed: To do a good job in providing and gathering economic information is a prerequisite for giving full play to the role of the bank under the new historical conditions. The People's Bank and its branches must concentrate their main efforts on the work of conducting economic surveys and exchanging economic information. During 1982, the People's Bank must further expand the varieties of the products to be forecast and gradually offer consultations and conduct international economic investigations to serve the various enterprises. This year, the bank and its branches must also firmly strengthen their basic-level work, set up files for economic information on enterprises, products, the national economic situation and the banking business. They must gradually set up specialized organs to handle economic information on banking, train more professional staff members and help them share the work and cooperate with one another so as to accelerate the dissemination of economic information and keep pace with the new situation.

STEADY INDUSTRIAL GROWTH, BETTER RESULTS STRESSED

OW070540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1409 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Article by XINHUA commentator: "Speed Must Be Steady, Results Must Be Better"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Feb (XINHUA) -- Following a big increase in the 4th quarter of last year, China's industrial production in January of this year again reached a level of unprecedented for the same period in history. Facts have shown that as long as we resolutely implement the principles and policies of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council and as long as the masses of cadres and workers pluck up their spirits and work in concert, it is possible to maintain a certain rate of industrial growth in the course of national economic readjustment.

In the face of achievements, the comrades of numerous enterprises are seriously analyzing the production situation and studying how to combine speed with economic results while stressing both quantity and quality so that industrial production will grow at a fairly steady rate, produce better economic results and yield more substantial benefits for the people. This is indeed an important question that merits general attention.

At present, the question is far from being understood by all enterprises. As shown by information provided by the departments concerned, because some enterprises blindly sought a high output and output value and paid no attention to social demands, at the end of 1981 the country's overstocked rolled steel increased by 1 million tons, products overstocked in units under the First Ministry of Machine Building increased by 1 billion yuan, and huge quantities of chemical fiber cloth, wristwatches and other goods were unsalable and kept in stock. At the same time, some enterprises showed lower product quality, higher consumption, a reduced profit and even losses. It is obvious that although our industrial output has grown, the growth is not steady, the economic results produced are rather poor, and the people still cannot receive the material benefits they should receive from industrial growth.

A leading comrade of the State Council recently pointed out that this year our industry should not only ensure a 4 percent increase in total output value but also strive to attain a 5 percent increase. However, there must be no exaggeration and no increased growth rate in name only. Products must be of good quality, low cost and readily marketable. With regard to some overstocked products, it is necessary to curtail or stop production by administrative and economic means. We must not blindly seek a high output value and mass produce items which are already overstocked. The past phenomenon of "industry reporting good news, commerce reporting bad news, goods being piled up in warehouses and state revenues falling short of target" must not be repeated.

All comrades in industrial departments must keep this important opinion in mind and use it as a guide in their own work. The purpose of production by socialist enterprises must and can only be to meet the needs of society and the masses of the people. The goods produced must be usable to be of value. If unwanted, a product is not only without value, but also causes waste in manpower and material and financial resources. Therefore, we are better off not producing it. Under these circumstances, talk about how great and how fast output value has increased is falsehood. The lesson that in the past, we, guided by "left" thinking, one-sidedly pursued high growth rates, sought an undeserved reputation and invited real disasters should serve as a warning for us now.

Since the beginning of this year, the industrial enterprises in various places have changed the lack of spirit and initiative in production and the way it was at the beginning of 1981, started the new year with full confidence, paid close attention to production and acted energetically to do what can be done through effort. A new situation in which everyone is trying to do better than others and no one is willing to remain behind has emerged among areas, trades, enterprises, workers and staff. Under these circumstances, the industrial leading departments should pay attention all the more to making the best of the situation, organizing the enterprises to launch a campaign to emulate, learn from, catch up with and help each other through consolidating and perfecting the system of economic responsibility and seeing whose products are of high quality and readily marketable, whose consumption and costs are lower, and who has increased production, practiced economy and turned over more profit to the state. In short, we must try in every way possible to make our industrial production grow at a steadier rate and yield better economic results.

ANHUI'S GU ZHUOXIN URGES INCREASED RURAL INCOME

OW050243 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at the opening ceremony of a provincial congress of advanced collectives and persons in diversified undertakings on the morning of 3 February, Gu Zhuoxin, second secretary of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee, said that the congress was not only a meeting to exchange experiences and commend the advanced, but also a mobilization and oath-taking meeting to achieve the targets of raising the rural per capita income to over 350 yuan by 1985 and to over 1,000 yuan by 2000.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin said: The average income of a commune member in our province exceeded 200 yuan in 1981. This figure plus the income obtained from household sideline production was more than 50 yuan more than the average income in 1980. The rate of increase was relatively high, but the potential of expanding production in the vast rural areas is still very large. The number of industries run by communes, production brigades and production teams is too low. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop these industries. There are 8 million mu of water areas in our province suitable for aquatic breeding, but we are still short of fish, shrimp and crab. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop aquatic breeding. Sericulture should also be developed vigorously as our province is seriously short of mulberry trees and silk cocoons. Our tea production is far less than that in Zhejiang and Hunan Provinces. Therefore, we must strive to increase tea production.

Comrade Gu Zhuoxin said: Is it possible to achieve this result, to raise the average income of a commune member by 40-50 yuan each year in the next 4 years so that his average income will reach 360-380 yuan in 1985? To do so, we would be able to fulfill the requirements proposed by Comrade Hu Yaobang: The average per capita income in Anhui's rural areas should reach 200 yuan, 300 yuan, and 500 yuan in the next 4 years.

Comrade Wan Li recently said that Anhui Province had achieved marked results in increasing agricultural production because it adopted the responsibility system in agricultural production relatively earlier than other places. Therefore, Anhui's agriculture should develop at a relatively faster speed. Then, is it possible for the average per capita income of Anhui's rural population to reach 1,000 yuan by the year 2000?

This target is not very high. It can certainly be achieved. We should strive to vigorously develop industrial and agricultural production so as to increase social wealth and the people's income and accelerate the realization of the four modernizations program.

FUJIAN'S XIANG NAN SENDS MUSIC FESTIVAL GREETING

OW090611 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The 1982 7-day Quanzhou South China Folk Music Festival opened on 6 February on an unprecedented scale. Chinese and foreign lovers of south China folk music gathered to play their wind or string instruments or to just sing. On the morning of 6 February a ceremony to welcome the guests was held in accordance with the best traditions of south China folk music lovers with palace lanterns hung and colorful parasols opened.

Mayor of Quanzhou municipality (Zhang Yuxiu) delivered a welcoming speech. Representatives of Overseas Chinese and compatriots of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan spoke. Quanzhou's (Gaojia) troupe performed "The Real (Wang Xiu) and The Impersonator."

Attending the welcoming ceremony were Lu Ji, chairman of the Chinese musicians association; (Li Geng), deputy secretary general of the All-China Writers Federation; and responsible persons of Fujian provincial and Quanzhou municipal departments concerned. Attending the festival on invitation were delegations of the Manila wind and string instruments federation of the Philippines, the Indonesian south China folk music researchers association and the south China music group of Hong Kong's Fujian athletes club; and representatives from the tourist and recreation sections of the association of fellow provincials of Fujian residing in Hong Kong, the photographic section of Lu's film studio of Hong Kong, and Hong Kong's (Huafeng) corporation. A total of over 60 guests were invited. Also attending the festival were delegations of south China folk music lovers from Xiamen, Nanan, Huian and Jinjiang Prefectures.

Xiang Nan, permanent secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee, sent a congratulatory poem to the festival that read:

"South China folk music originated in south China,
Where music is always profoundly affectionate,
Old friends and acquaintances overseas,
In it, you will never fail to find true love."

During the festival period, lovers of south China folk music from overseas and other localities of the province will visit a lantern exhibition marking the Lantern Festival sponsored by Quanzhou municipality and attend other cultural activities in joining the local people celebrate the Lantern Festival.

COMMENTS ON JIANGXI CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION

XINHUA Commentator

OW070927 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0121 GMT 7 Feb 82

[XINHUA commentator's article: "A Good Way for Developing Orange Production in Southern Jiangxi"]

[Text] Nanchang, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- Endowed with favorable natural conditions, Jiangxi's southern areas have great potential for developing orange production. But the question is: What is the correct way to develop orange production? Practice shows that for a long time, neither the policy stressing the state orange farms as the backbone unit, the collective orange farm as the basic unit and individual orange growers as supplements in developing orange production nor the policy calling for making individual growers the backbone orange producers with state and collective orange farms being supplementary should be implemented. Instead we should firmly and earnestly implement the policy of vigorously supporting individual orange growers as the backbone to be supplemented by specially contracted growers.

By vigorously supporting individual growers, we mean quickly letting commune members freely plant orange trees on uncultivated slopes, plots, sandy beaches or other, varied plots near their houses on a permanent basis. The commune members have sole authority over the field management, income and selling of oranges. Only the collective retains the ownership of these plots. Besides this, no other limitations should be imposed. This means that orange planting in this manner should be regarded as a household sideline occupation of the commune members. During the initial stage of this policy the state may supply a part of the nursery stock free of charge and provide technical assistance while charging only the cost for the remainder of the nursery stock. This is the only way to support the individual growers. Otherwise, it would be very difficult to implement the policy.

By collective contract growing, we mean that contracts should be signed with an individual household or jointly with several households for planting orange crops on larger tracts of barren mountain slopes or on uncultivated land. The distribution of income and management of sales should be determined by bidding or contract. This will speedily arouse the enthusiasm of the masses.

XINHUA 'Research Report'

OW080608 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0127 GMT 7 Feb 82

['Research report by XINHUA reporters Wang Dazhi, Jiang Qiusheng and Zhang Xinangting: Which Is the Correct Way for Tangerine Production in Southern Jiangxi?' -- XINHUA headline]

[Summary] Nanchang, 7 Feb (XINHUA) -- After 7 months of investigation in southern Jiangxi in 1981, a survey group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences found that southern Jiangxi is richly endowed by nature for tangerine production. There are 520,000 mu of hilly areas in southern Jiangxi which are good for tangerine production, of which 280,000 mu are particularly suitable for this purpose. It estimated that if these 280,000-mu hilly areas are developed for tangerine production, they will produce one-half of the country's tangerines. Therefore, the group proposed that southern Jiangxi be developed into a major tangerine production area.

"On 20 June of last year Comrade Hu Yaobang instructed that this proposal be referred to the leading comrades of the Jiangxi provincial party committee. The Jiangxi provincial and the Ganzhou prefectural party committees paid great attention to this matter. After investigation and study, they put forward a development plan proposing that 'the state-run tangerine plantations be the backbone, the collectively-run plantations the foundation, and their production supplemented by the production of individual households.'" As we have visited plantations run by the state, collectives and individual households in southern Jiangxi, let us compare the three different types of production.

The state-run tangerine plantations yield high output, but they also need a high investment and have land problems. The per-mu output of the three tangerine plantations in Yudu, Xunwu and Xinfeng Counties which we visited ranged from a high 3,300 to 4,000 jin; but their production cost is also high. "According to our estimates, if voluntary service is not available, each mu of these state-run tangerine plantations would cost at least 1,000 yuan and each tangerine tree would cost at least 20 yuan." Land is also a problem for the state-run plantations. As these plantations are usually located near the densely populated hilly areas, development involves requisition of large tracts of fields on hills, thus giving rise to numerous inconveniences and the masses' discontent.

The collectively-run plantations are also problem ridden and their production is very low. We learned that of the 100 or so plantations set up in Xunwu County from 1966-68. Only less than 10 still remain, and none of them is successfully run. "The main reason why these collectively-run tangerine plantations are not successfully run lies in egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of the production teams' resources, and the fact that the production teams involved are not benefitted. Moreover, because of the egalitarianism and the lack of a responsibility system, plus that fact that the cadres usually take the lion's share of the output, the production team members' enthusiasm for running collectively-owned tangerine plantations is low. Like the state-run plantations, the collectively-run plantations, particularly the commune- and brigade-run plantations, have the problem of scrambling for land with the masses."

Tangerine plantations run by individual households yield high outputs with the least investment and have the least problems. The average per-mu cost of a plantation run by a peasant in Ningdu County is 162 yuan and the cost for each tree is only 2.68 yuan. Last year this peasant netted a profit of 2,100 yuan from selling 9,220 jin of tangerines on the market. Even if he sold his products at the state's purchasing price, he could still earn 1,600 yuan.

From what we have observed, a small tangerine plot of 3 to 4 mu can be adequately managed by a family of 5 or 6 members and with an investment of 100 yuan per mu at the most. It would only need a limited amount of chemical fertilizer because most of the fertilizer which is needed is livestock manure accumulated by the family members themselves. Since the tangerine plot is close to his house, management would be easy.

For this reason the individually-run tangerine plantation is the best means to utilize the manpower, financial and material resources among the masses. On the other hand the individually-run tangerine plantations do not have as many problems as state- and collectively-run plantations.

"We can clearly see from such a comparison that the individually-run tangerine plantation is a far better means than the state- and collectively-run plantations. Considering the small amount of investment, the high output and the fact that the masses can be substantially benefitted, it is doubtless that the policy of energetically supporting tangerine production by individual households and supplementing this with contracting tangerine production to professional collectives should be firmly and earnestly adopted, that the peasants should have priority use of the land whenever they can and are willing to use it and that collective efforts should be called for only when there is a surplus of land."

TIE YING ADDRESSES ZHEJIANG CCP WORK CONFERENCE

OW081319 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference recently. The comrades attending the conference conscientiously studied the speech by a leading comrade of the central authorities, reviewed and summed up the committee's work in 1981 and enthusiastically discussed its tasks for 1982.

The participants held that in 1981 Zhejiang's economy continued to advance amid readjustment, there was further political stability in the province and new successes were achieved on all fronts because party committees at all levels throughout the province had conscientiously implemented the party's line, principles and policies adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The situation in the province is very good. On the other hand, many problems still remain: In many areas the system of responsibility in agricultural production is far from being perfect; economic results in production, capital construction, commodity circulation and in other fields are relatively poor; and the party's work style, social practice and social order have not improved yet. Therefore there should be no relaxation of efforts. It is necessary to display revolutionary vigor and continue efforts to build a material as well as a spiritual civilization. The comrades attending the conference said confidently the central authorities have laid down their policy, and the provincial party committee has clearly drawn up its work plan; it now depends on how we implement them. We will dedicate ourselves to the four modernizations and the people, promote the building of a material civilization and a spiritual civilization, do our work better than we did it in previous years and win still greater achievements for socialist construction.

The 1982 goals proposed by the conference are:

First, efforts should be made to raise economic results by a big margin, improve rationality of the economic structure, turn out readily marketable goods, considerably cut down waste and losses in production, capital construction, commodity circulation and in other fields and achieve a steady economic growth rate.

Second, efforts should be made to solve in a planned way outstanding problems having a direct bearing on the people's interests, firmly stabilize prices, improve the supply of vegetables and pork, do a good job in housing construction in urban and rural areas, improve transport services and further improve the work of medical treatment and prevention of epidemics.

Third, there should be a decisive improvement in the party's work style. Party members and cadres should be organized to undergo education in party spirit, the party's work style and party discipline. This should be followed by a checkup to appraise the results. The party's discipline inspection work should be strengthened, and serious cases of violation of law and discipline should be handled seriously.

Four, efforts should be made to strengthen the building of a socialist spiritual civilization. There should be a marked improvement in the appearance of the nine municipalities and some major market towns, in social order and in the service attitude of various trades and enterprises; activities to study culture and science and to promote health and civilized manners should be widely launched in the rural areas.

Five, serious efforts should be made to solve the problem of weak and lax leadership in some leading bodies, to consolidate grassroots organizations in both urban and rural areas and simplify the structure of provincial-level organizations.

The conference held that to realize this year's goals, party organizations at all levels must clearly understand the tasks they are to carry out: They should simultaneously undertake the building of a material civilization and a spiritual civilization; strive to raise economic results; firmly uphold the principle of making the planned economy play the major role and regulation through the market play the supplementary role; firmly uphold the principle of giving due consideration to construction as well as the problem of feeding the people; and regard the improvement of the party's work style as the key factor for improving social order and social customs.

The conference believed that to realize this year's goals, party organizations at all levels must carry out the following tasks well: 1) They must strengthen the party's leadership in the ideological sphere, improve the party's work style and enhance the revolutionary enthusiasm of party members and cadres; 2) leading bodies at all levels must be consolidated and strengthened so as to raise their fighting capability; 3) party organizations must resolutely carry out the 10 principles for economic development, strive to accelerate economic development while keeping economic results in mind and strive to bring about a sustained economic growth in Zhejiang; 4) they should bear in mind the people's interests, draw up an overall plan for production, construction and the people's livelihood and correctly handle the relations between the state, the collective (enterprises) and the individual; 5) they must strive to improve social customs and social order and advance the building of a socialist spiritual civilization; 6) they must continue to implement the party's policies, strengthen the great unity among the people and further mobilize the enthusiasm of all concerned; and 7) they must improve the style of leadership and do their work efficiently.

Comrade Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, addressed the conference. Twenty-three other comrades also addressed the conference, summing up their work experiences in 1981 and discussing their new tasks for 1982.

Attending the conference were responsible persons of the prefectural, municipal and county party committees, provincial-level departments, universities and colleges, and factories and mines directly under the control of the province, totaling 300 people.

BRIEFS

ANHUI FINANCE WORK CONFERENCE Provincial conference on financial work was held by Anhui in Hefei municipality in January. The conference conveyed the provincial party committee's decision on holding every department and unit responsible for its own financial matters, summed up experiences gained by Dangtu and eight other counties and Anqing municipality in introducing financial work reform since last year and formulated concrete measures for implementing the provincial party committee's decision mentioned above. Yang Weiping, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Hu Tan, vice governor of Anhui, attended and addressed the conference. Verbal reports on holding every department and unit responsible for its own financial matters were delivered by Director (Zhou Daojun) and Deputy Director (Xu Zhenpu) of the Anhui Provincial Finance Department. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82 OW]

ECONOMIC DISCIPLINE STRESSED IN HUBEI PROVINCE

OWO81415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0738 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Wuhan, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- In carrying out large-scale inspection of financial and economic discipline, Hubei Province has entered the stage of rectifying and improving workstyle and handling violations. The Hubei Provincial CCP Committee made a decision that self-inspections be carried out at units that have failed to do so and that make-up inspections be carried out conscientiously at those units that have done the inspection work only perfunctorily or superficially. All cases should be investigated and duly dealt with, no matter how serious they are and no matter who is involved in those cases. Cases involving leading organs or cadres of higher levels should be dealt with more sternly and more quickly and efforts should be made to ensure that all cases are thoroughly investigated and duly handled. This was stated on 6 February by Han Ningfu, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and governor of Hubei Province, at the provincial conference on financial and economic disciplinary inspection work.

Han Ningfu made a report to the conference on the inspection of financial and economic discipline in Hubei Province. He said: A large number of violations of financial and economic discipline have been exposed and investigated during the past 3 months. These cases involve such practices as graft and embezzlement, offering and accepting bribes, smuggling and selling smuggled goods, retention of profits which ought to be turned over to the state, evasion of taxes, feasting guests and buying gifts, and indiscriminately handing out bonuses and wages in kind. This inspection of financial and economic discipline has been warmly welcomed by the broad masses of workers and staff members. Many of them said that "it was good that the inspection was conducted" and that "the party's policy has once again been implemented."

Han Ningfu continued: We must conscientiously carry out the inspection of financial and economic discipline and effectively handle violations by implementing the guidelines issued by the central authorities on effecting a fundamental change in our party's work style. The key to rectifying financial and economic discipline lies in the leadership. Leading organs and responsible cadres should serve as models for all other units and cadres. "If the leadership itself is upright, orders will be followed even without instructions; if the leadership itself is not upright, orders will not be observed even if instructions are given. "Therefore, the provincial party committee and provincial government will henceforth carry out inspection of those organs directly under their jurisdiction and of cadres of provincial level and handle major violations; prefectures and municipalities should handle violations involving cadres at the prefectural and municipal levels; and counties should handle violations involving cadres at the county level. Once the work style of cadres at the provincial, prefectural (municipal) and county levels is rectified and improved, the cadres will set good examples for the people of the whole province.

Han Ningfu called for combining the rectification of work style and the handling of violations of financial and economic discipline on the one hand with the work of consolidating enterprises on the other. The provincial party committee has made a decision to select and send out more than one-third of the cadres of organs directly under the jurisdiction of the province to work at selected plants under the leadership of leading cadres so as to complete the consolidation of some 4,600 enterprises across the province within 2-3 years.

WANG RENZHONG SPEAKS AT HUBEI PEASANT CONGRESS

HKO80431 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Summary] The first congress of the Hubei Provincial Peasant Association concluded on 7 February, after completing all its tasks. During the congress the delegates exchanged experiences in promoting peasant association work and working hard to become rich, discussed the great scheme for winning new bumper harvests, and elected the Hubei peasant committee.

The closing ceremony was attended by responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government and CPPCC, the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan units, and Hubei Military District Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen, Li Renzhi, Xu Daoqi, Li Wei, Wang Qun, Xue Tan, Wang Shucheng, Zhang Xiulong, Wei Jinglian, and Chu Chuangyu. Representatives from the poor and lower-middle peasant associations of Anhui, Jiangsu, Ningxia, Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Yunnan were also present.

Comrade Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, received some of the delegates during the congress and held a forum with them. He also attended the closing ceremony and delivered an important speech.

Wang Renzhong said: [begin recording] To set up the peasant association on the basis of the poor and lower-middle peasant association will certainly play a still greater role in strengthening the peasants' unity, enhancing their socialist awareness, developing agricultural production, improving the peasants' living standards and building a new socialist countryside. [end recording]

After reviewing the history of the peasant movement in Hubei before and after liberation, and the province's agricultural achievements, he extended regards to the peasants and their families and hoped they would score still greater achievements.

(Zhang Legin), chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association, also spoke, congratulating the congress on its success. The congress unanimously passed a resolution on the peasant association work report, approved the association charter, and adopted a proposal on promoting a drive to create progressive production teams, model households and five-good peasants.

The first committee of the Hubei Peasant Association held its first plenary meeting in the afternoon of 7 February. The meeting elected the association's first standing committee, composed of (Mao Hanbin), (Tian Zelin), (Zhou Zhiping), (He Guisheng), (Zhang Yikui), (Lin Yaokun), Rao Xingli, (Guo Xionglou), (Chang Dongchang), (Gao Shuzhen) and (Zuo Longguang). Rao Xingli was elected committee chairman.

BRIEFS

HENAN WATER CONSERVATION -- Zhengzhou, 3 Feb (XINHUA) -- Henan Province has improved the management of small water conservation projects. More than 80 percent of the communes in the province have set up water conservation stations and over 16,000 production brigades and 90,000 production teams have formed water conservation management groups. Some 2,000 commune water conservation station superintendents and 50,000 water conservation management personnel of production brigades and teams have gone through training programs sponsored by the provincial water conservation department. The system of responsibility has been implemented among the management personnel of more than 156,000 motor-pumped wells and 6,700 pumping stations in the province. In 1981 the province completed auxiliary projects for 29,000 motor-pumped wells. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 3 Feb 82 OW]

SICHUAN RIBAO URGES PROMOTING FOREIGN TRADE

HK081338 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Today, [7 February] SICHUAN RIBAO carries an editorial on its front page entitled "The Province Must Achieve a New Breakthrough in Foreign Trade."

The editorial says: In 1981 the foreign trade of our province greatly developed. The state-assigned tasks for purchase and direct export were both overfulfilled. Being a new trade port of entry, the relevant departments in our province have established trade relations with more than 800 customers in over 60 countries and districts. This is a good beginning in implementing the open-door policy put forth by the central authorities. However, in the total export volume of our country, the proportion exported by our province is still very low and the quality of our products has yet to be improved. We are inexperienced in economic contacts with foreign countries and often lack flexibility and knowledge of business methods. In order to meet the demands of the development of the situation, our province must make a new breakthrough in foreign trade on the basis of our past achievements.

The editorial says that it is necessary for us to develop our strong points and overcome our shortcomings along with the development of the international market and in light of our specific conditions, to adopt effective policies and measures for further promoting our production and to find more sources of export goods. At the same time, great efforts should be made to increase the varieties, improve the quality and packing, raise the grade of our export goods and improve our technological services so that our products will find good markets. It is necessary to go out and make investigations about the various markets and promote the sale of our commodities, so that a sales network will be established for our major export goods. While actively promoting import and export trade under normal conditions, it is also necessary to adopt flexible measures in international trade such as developing the processing of materials and samples supplied by foreign firms, the assembling of spare parts supplied by foreign firms, and cooperative manufacturing and compensation trade, so that our business can be carried out more flexibly.

The editorial says: In order to meet the requirements of current developments, it is necessary to actively and steadily improve our management system in foreign trade. Under the unified policy, the unified plan and the unified principle of taking coordinate actions, we must strive to achieve flexibility, and not disorder, in our foreign trade. Industrial enterprises and trade departments as well as production units and sales units should coordinate well with each other. We must experiment in the coordination of the industrial and trade departments. If conditions allow, we must support industrial enterprises engaging in direct export trade with the approval of the higher authorities. As for products of various localities and goods supply departments which are not listed in the export plan, the foreign trade departments must, through joint management, serve as their export agent and find markets for them. Trade talks on the export of major industrial products can be jointly held with foreign buyers by both industrial and trade departments. Thus, production and sales can be better coordinated.

XIZANG TO ALLEVIATE POVERTY 'WITHIN 3 YEARS'

HK081212 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] XIZANG RIBAO on 7 February carries an editorial entitled "Unite as One To Achieve the Objective of One Small Change Within 3 Years."

The editorial says: Recently, the regional CCP committee put forth a goal and a demand which our region must fulfill in 1982.

We must continue to implement the central authorities' important instruction on work in Xizang, further strengthen national unity, mobilize the positive factors of all quarters, inspire our enthusiasm, go all-out and accelerate the pace of getting rid of the situation of poverty and becoming wealthy. We must fulfill the demand, which leading comrades of the central authorities have put forth, that we must change the situation of poverty of the people in Xizang within 2 to 3 years or begin to change the situation of poverty. The regional CCP committee has also put forth the heartening revolutionary slogan: "Unite as one and make concerted efforts to struggle to achieve a small change within 3 years."

The editorial says: The requirement to achieve a small change within 3 years conforms to the practical situation of Xizang, is a prudent measure and is completely possible to realize. Under the guidance of the correct line formulated by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the people of all nationalities in our region have turned chaos into good order, carried forward the cause and forged ahead into the future. We have embarked on the great work so that the appearance of the whole region will undergo a remarkable change. This has enabled the people of all nationalities to have confidence in achieving victory in the future and created more favorable conditions for achieving a small change within 3 years.

The editorial says: To achieve a small change within 3 years, cadres at all levels must have a good spiritual state. To realize this objective, they must strengthen ideological and political work and correct the state of laxity and weakness in leadership. In particular, after implementing the production responsibility system in agricultural and pastoral areas and after implementing the responsibility system in the industrial, communications, financial and trade fronts, our ideology and work must catch up with the situation. We must further inspire the spirit of the cadres and the masses of all nationalities.

The editorial says: To achieve a small change within 3 years, we cannot succeed without a large number of pathfinders, men of action who take the lead, who do everything for others' benefit and nothing for their own, and who fear neither hardship nor death. We must be good at using the weapon of criticism and self-criticism, adhere to principles, and promote the work style of the party and the people. We can thus mobilize the positive factors of all quarters.

The editorial points out in conclusion: To achieve a small change within 3 years, we must work in a down-to-earth manner and lay stress on sciences. We must be ambitious and lay stress on sciences. Here, the basic link is strengthening investigation and study. We must go among the masses and to rural and pastoral areas, factories, shops and the production forefront to conduct investigation and study. By doing so can we really and clearly understand the situation, grasp the law of the development of things and find the methods for solving problems. We must indulge in less idle talk and do more work. Thus, we can overcome all difficulties and aim for new victories.

BRIEFS

XIZANG CURRENCY CIRCULATION -- In 1981, Xizang region enforced management over credits, withdrew more currency from circulation and put less currency into circulation. It withdrew 44 percent less currency than that of the previous year and 19 percent less than what had originally been planned by the state. This was less because the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government attached importance to economic readjustment and demanded all localities and departments do the same. The party leaders in all localities seriously implemented the policy to withdraw more currency from circulation. As a result, the region was able to score good results in increasing commodity supply and cutting expenses. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Jan 82 HK]

FORMER BEIJING OFFICIAL ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

OW090643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb (XINHUA) -- Song Deqian [1345 1795 6197], former deputy chief of the capital construction materials section and deputy party branch secretary of the Beijing chemical industrial drums manufacturing factory, was recently arrested in accordance with law on a charge of embezzling over 12,000 yuan in public funds.

In purchasing heat preserving tiles, asbestos ashes and other building materials for the Beijing chemical industrial drums manufacturing factory from the Qitun No 2 production team of Xiadian commune in Dachang Hui Autonomous County, Hebei Province in 1979, Song Deqian seized the opportunity to conspire with the production team leader and a clerk to swindle the factory out of large sums of money by such contemptible methods as using false vouchers, falsifying purchase amounts and exaggerating reports on the consumption of materials. All this was done by abusing his position and authority. Of the 468 cubic meters of heat preserving tiles that Song Deqian ordered from the production team, only 86.9 cubic meters were delivered. The factory thus suffered a loss of more than 96,000 yuan. Song Deqian signed 14 purchasing contracts with the Qitun production team between May 1979 and early 1981 for which he paid over 130,000 yuan, but only a little over 31,000 yuan worth of merchandise was delivered, and the factory suffered a loss of over 107,000 yuan. Song Deqian blatantly asked the production team for bribes in business transactions from which he embezzled over 11,400 yuan in public funds and received wristwatches and other items valued at over 700 yuan. He once shamelessly told a production team clerk: "You have made money, and you should also let me make some." Song Deqian deposited large sums of money he acquired through corrupt practices into 55 accounts in 15 savings depositories in Beijing. The public security department has seized the passbooks and the corrupt money as well as items in his home.

Workers and staff of the Beijing chemical industrial drums manufacturing factory have applauded the arrest of Song Deqian. They have said happily: The arrest has helped the factory and the state rid of a scourge.

HEBEI PERSONNEL BUREAU RESISTS UNSAVORY TRENDS

HK090328 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] According to a HEBEI RIBAO report, the provincial personnel bureau has seriously implemented the several guidelines on inner-party political life, and leading cadres have taken the lead in correcting the party's work style, and resolutely resisting the corruption of the thinking of the exploiting class. According to incomplete statistics, over the past year, the bureau has respectively refused some 100 banquets and gifts and returned some 300 gifts. They have basically achieved a situation in which they never attend banquets or accept gifts, upholding principle and handling matters impartially.

Leaders of the provincial personnel bureau have paid attention to resisting unsavory trends of giving banquets and sending gifts and have constantly organized the cadres, staff and workers to study documents in relation to correcting party work style. In addition, they have conducted repeated discussions on how the personnel bureau becomes the cadres' home, how the personnel cadres become teachers of others, and so on. They promptly grasped all unsavory symptoms and unfolded criticism and self-criticism. Regarding good people and their good deeds in spontaneously resisting unsavory trends, they gave commendations and encouragement, enabling others to understand that the performance of the personnel cadres in the implementation of party work style is directly related to the building of the whole cadre contingent and is related to the prestige of the party and the government.

On the basis of improving understanding, they have carried out repeated inspections by means of various forms to check erroneous ideas at the outset. In the course of resisting all unsavory trends, the leading cadres of the provincial personnel bureau have played exemplary roles, taking the lead in correcting party work style and promoting a healthy atmosphere. People were sternly refused when they tried to send gifts to personnel bureau Director (Wang Wenzhong); Deputy Director (Wang Qiangqing) also upheld principle and handled matters impartially. He has refused to attend banquets or accept gifts seven times; in addition, he has also taught his family not to accept gifts. The example set by the leading cadres has led the comrades of the entire bureau to work with concerted efforts to resist unsavory trends, encourage righteousness and suppress evil tendencies. If people send gifts to the office, they return the gifts and educate the senders by persuasion; if people send gifts to the cadres at their homes, the whole family politely refuse to accept them and give them advice.

The comrades of the bureau also sternly refuse to accept bribes in disguised forms. Some people send the cadres wall paintings, calendars, and so on, when banquets and other gifts do not work in order to get a job transfer. Comrades in charge of this work on the one hand try to return these articles to the owners, and on the other hand, help to arrange jobs for them in accordance with the regulations.

BRIEFS

BEIJING URBAN PLANNING -- Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal Urban Planning Commission was set up recently. This is an important measure taken by the Beijing Municipal People's Government to strengthen its leadership over urban development of the capital city in the light of the four-point instructions concerning development policies for the capital city put forward by the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee. Beijing Mayor Jiao Ruoyu will head the commission as chairman and commission members will include vice mayor in charge of urban construction, responsible persons from the municipal planning commission, capital construction commission, scientific and technological commission and other departments concerned as well as urban construction experts. The commission held its sessions 18 - 20 January to discuss the general plans for urban construction in Beijing. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1456 GMT 20 Jan 82 OW]

BEIJING EXPORT TRADE -- Beijing, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- Beijing's total volume of export trade in 1981 reached a record 632 million U.S. dollars, 6.6 percent higher than the 592 million U.S. dollars in 1980, according to the municipal foreign trade corporation. Exports from Beijing go to more than 130 countries and regions across the world. The volume of 15 exported commodities including clothes, cotton cloth, fur products, drawnwork, carpets, cloisonne enamel, ornaments and rolled steel each exceeded 10 million U.S. dollars, according to the corporation. An ample supply of goods is one of the reasons for Beijing's progress in trade exportation, the trade corporation said. Beijing's total 1981 industrial output value increased by 1.6 percent while that of light industry, which accounts for 1/3 of the municipality's total export value, increased by 14 percent. Commune-owned and production brigade-owned enterprises and household sideline production in the Beijing suburbs have also increased the volume of supplies. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 27 Jan 82 OW]

HEBEI TOURIST ATTRACTIONS -- Shijiazhuang, 27 Jan (XINHUA) -- Hebei Province last year received 13,200 tourists from foreign countries, Hong Kong and Macao and Taiwan, an increase of 44 percent over the 1980 figure, according to the provincial tourism bureau here. To boost its tourism industry, the province in recent years allocated special funds to improve tourist facilities and revamp beauty spots and places of historic interests. Repairs are now underway at Jinshanling, another majestic section of the Great Wall and other historic sites in Handan and Shijiazhuang. The province also plans to open special excursions along Qing Dynasty sites, including the Chengde imperial mountain resort, eastern Qing tombs and western Qing tombs. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 27 Jan 82 OW]

JILIN CONDUCTS FINANCIAL INSPECTION OF ENTERPRISES

SK071059 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] In line with the State Council's circular on conducting financial inspections of enterprises, the province started the financial inspection of enterprises last December. A total of 373 work groups composed of 2,000 people inspected 922 enterprises and uncovered some 25 million yuan worth of contraband. This will help rectify the party's work style and discipline, strengthen financial and economic discipline and help balance this year's revenues and expenditures.

Responsible comrades of the provincial people's government, the State Council's work group and the discipline inspection commission of the provincial CCP committee recently listened to the initial report on enterprise financial inspections. Comrade Zhang Shiyong stressed that all work groups should continue to visit grassroot units to conduct reinspections and spotchecking in line with the instructions of the provincial people's government and deal with all illegal cases according to policies. We should supervise and encourage those localities and units which are backward in financial inspection to accelerate their pace in this work. Those enterprises which conduct self-inspection perfunctorily or superficially should be punished. Meanwhile, we should commend the advanced, sum up their experiences and formulate measures to lay a good foundation for the readjustment of enterprises.

LIAONING LEADERS DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

SK071052 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpts] This afternoon the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government convened a provincial telephone conference on industrial and communications production, urging all municipalities and prefectures to increase industrial and communications production at a stable pace and with attention focused on economic results and not to slacken efforts after overfulfilling the January production target in order to make a good beginning in first quarter production. Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Tan Liren, deputy provincial governor, spoke at the conference.

Our province scored achievements in industrial and communications production and set a record in industrial output value in January this year. Among the 12 municipalities and prefectures of our province, Liaoyang, Anshan, Fushun, Benxi, Dandong and Yingkou municipalities and Tieling Prefecture increased their January industrial output value over the corresponding 1981 period.

To maintain the achievements scored in January's industrial and communications production, achieve further success in February and March, increase the industrial output value of the first quarter by 5 percent over the corresponding 1981 period and guarantee smooth fulfillment of the annual target, leading cadres of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government urged all localities to succeed in the following tasks:

- 1) Go all out to overcome energy shortages, eliminate power waste, correct the situation of some enterprises not having enough production tasks and further mobilize the workers and staff to make a good beginning in first quarter production.
- 2) Try in every way possible to increase economic results, integrate the pace of development with economic results and improve product quality and increase product designs and varieties. We must avoid the wrong tendency of placing undue emphasis on speed to the detriment of economic results and avoid the situation in which, although industrial production increases, the marketing of industrial products is slack and many products are overstocked.
- 3) Look at the past and to the future and successfully implement the annual production target.
- 4) We must grasp the production of seasonal products such as garments, shoes, hats, foodstuffs, beverages, chemical-industrial products for daily use, medical and sanitary articles, weather-related articles, small commodities, farm machinery and instruments, chemical fertilizers and pesticides so as to meet the needs of urban and rural markets and the needs of agricultural production.
- 5) We must grasp energy production and economize on energy, try every way possible to increase coal production while ensuring fulfillment of the readjustment task and conscientiously implement all energy conservation measures.

QINGHAI MONETARY, FINANCIAL ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED

SK070504 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, provincial financial and monetary departments scored good achievements in 1981 by conscientiously implementing two State Council decisions on balancing income and expenditures, strengthening financial and credit management and controlling currency issuance. According to statistics, in 1981, our province over-fulfilled the annual revenue plan by 7 percent and the annual industrial and commercial tax revenue plan by 6.9 percent or 7.17 million yuan, a great contribution to financial balance.

The provincial annual expenditure plan was fulfilled by 83.6 percent, 108.4 million yuan less than the annual budget. Capital construction investment was brought under control and total construction cost was 32.95 million yuan less than in 1980.

In 1981, the provincial credit and cash plans were fulfilled. According to statistics, credit departments enjoyed a surplus in 1981. Their income increased by 13.1 percent and their expenditure increased by 5.7 percent compared to 1980, fulfilling the plan assigned by the China People's Bank. In 1981, our province's cash income increased by 10.4 percent and cash expenditure increased by 6.8 percent compared to 1980, achieving a balance. Comparing 1981 with 1980, the currency release declined by 31.08 million yuan.

LIANG BUTING ATTENDS QINGHAI ECONOMIC MEETING

SK080405 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Excerpts] According to our reporters, the provincial discussion meeting on questions of economic efficiency held briefings on 4 and 6 February. Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng and Zhao Haifeng, responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee, heard the briefings on the first phase of investigation on economic efficiency together with other participants.

After the briefings, Comrade Zhang Guosheng spoke at the meeting. He said: This investigation consists of theory, analysis, assumption and suggestions.

He said: Raising economic efficiency is a core issue in this year's economic work. Our province's discussion and investigation in economic efficiency has just begun. There is much work to be done in this regard.

He urged leaders at all levels to pay adequate attention to this work and to its depth. Comrades Liang Buting and Zhao Haifeng also spoke at the meeting, urging this work be done in a down-to-earth manner.

LIANG BUTING MEETS QINGHAI PROPAGANDA CADRES

SK070224 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee held a tea party for provincial and municipal propaganda and cultural departments on 5 February -- the second day of spring on the lunar calendar. Responsible comrades and representatives of provincial and municipal propaganda and cultural departments totaling over 200 persons traversed the auspicious snow of the new spring to attend the party.

Comrade (Zhang Shangchun), deputy director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the party. He first extended new spring greetings to the participants.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee including Liang Buting, Zhang Guosheng, Zhao Haifeng and Ma Wanli attended the party and wished the participants a happy new spring.

U.S. SENATE SUPPORT OF ARMS SALES 'ESSENTIAL'

OW071055 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Station commentary: "American Friends Speak Out"]

[Text] As expected, friends of the Republic of China have rallied to its support in connection with the requested U.S. sale of more advanced fighter planes to this country. Thirty members of the U.S. Senate have spoken out to President Ronald Reagan. A similar letter is being prepared in the House of Representatives. This backing is essential, not so much as to obtain improved airplanes as to head off the Chinese communists' continuing effort to drive a wedge between the Republic of China and the United States.

Communist China won a little but lost a lot in the wake of Reagan administration's decision not to upgrade the aircraft sold to this country but to continue supplying the F-5E. The Chinese communists do not really care about the type of plane sold to the Republic of China. Their intention is to cut off the supply of all weapons to weaken free China militarily and then deliver an ultimatum of surrender or fight in the face of overwhelming odds.

Nearly one-third of the Senate membership has recognized that, whatever may be said about the F-5E as a defense reliance for the present, it is not going to be good enough for next year or the year after. It is also appropriate that letters should have reminded the United States of its obligations under the Taiwan Relations Acts [TRA]. That law goes much farther than the committing of the United States to provide defensive weapons for the protection of the people in Taiwan. It also warns the communists that they would confront the might of the United States if they strangle Taiwan militarily or through embargo or blockade.

President Reagan has said that he and the United States remain bound by the Taiwan Relations Act. But the communists will continue to insist that this act violates the recognition communique signed with Jimmy Carter and the Shanghai accord signed by Richard Nixon. This is ridiculous, because under American law the Taiwan Relations Act is superior to any executive agreement signed by any President at any time. President Reagan cannot, for example, change or disregard the Taiwan Relations Act by executive action. He will need to repeal the Taiwan Relations Act first, and that requires the consent of Congress. He can, however, interpret the act in a somewhat different spirit than that intended by the Senate and the House of Representatives.

It is a fair assumption that the Taiwan Relations Act is requiring the United States to sell the Republic of China a more sophisticated fighter plane than the F-5E. For the time being, President Reagan has gone along with those who say that the F-5E is good enough. The Senate has politely suggested that it may soon not be and the House will be doing the same or may come on even stronger by suggesting that the F-5E decision be reconsidered now.

Either way, President Reagan has been reminded that those who want to play the Communist China card at any cost do not represent American law or the prevailing sentiment of the American people as [word indistinct] in their national legislature.

The American chief executive is confronted by a thousand and one serious problems and must still make decisions that please some people and offend others. There is no doubt that he is a good honest man trying to do his best to make the correct decision in every case. Like any other leader, he needs guidance, and the Senate and the House are providing it. President Reagan is going to listen very carefully to these representations from the legislative branch. As he does so, it is up to this country to make clear its immediate need for improved planes and to shoot down the Chinese communists' intention to make war behind the facade of peace. Because the Republic of China has been damaged by widespread American acceptance of a big lie, that the tensions in the Taiwan Strait are at their lowest level ever. They are in fact higher than ever.

KUOMINTANG ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SELF-RELIANCE

OW061425 Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Taipei, Feb 6 (CNA) -- The Kuomintang Central Committee Saturday released a political communique, calling on its members to glorify the revolutionary spirit in offering services to the people, practising self-reliance and camaraderie and stimulating struggle and sacrifice.

The communique said that at the KMT Central Committee meeting held Feb 3, President Chiang Ching-kuo, in his capacity as chairman of the ruling party, admonished the members to strengthen unity by emulating Dr. Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary spirit and implementing the late President Chiang Kai-shek's will so as to accomplish the task of mainland recovery under the three principles of the people. Based on President Chiang's four instructions, the communique asked all KMT members to devote themselves to the mission of rescuing the nation through hard work and sacrifice. The communique then stressed the importance of the ruling party in securing the stability of the Republic of China, and in helping safeguard peace in the world.

It also called on the members to accommodate different political views and constructive criticism, adding that the Peiping regime is attempting to divide and isolate this country through united front tricks.

The communique concluded that all KMT members as well as people of the nation should make more efforts to implement the three principles of the people, bringing the fruits of Dr. Sun's principles to every part of the mainland.

CHIANG URGES NATIONAL UNITY IN KUOMINTANG SPEECH

OW060259 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo spoke before the Central Standing Committee of the ruling Kuomintang today urging all party members to embody the spirit of the nation's unfinished revolutionary mission and work for the recovery of the mainland and the common good of all Chinese people. The theme of the President's speech was that a common warm spirit is the basis for the restoration of national unity and strength.

In his capacity as chairman of the Kuomintang, President Chiang pointed out that the Kuomintang is a revolutionary democratic party which is open to all and works for the common good rather than private benefit. President Chiang said that the eventual destruction of the Chinese communists and a better life for the Chinese people living on the mainland can be attained only if all people cultivate a fighting spirit and endure sacrifices.

President Chiang also issued a warning that the calls by the Chinese communists for talks on reunifying China are only a scheme to cause political division in the Republic of China and increase the international isolation of Taiwan. He also warned that behind these schemes (?lies) unchanged communist resolve to take Taiwan by force. He urged the country to unite and not be taken in by these schemes, nor be led astray by the good intention but naive suggestions of friends who urge cooperation with the communists.

WEN WEI PO EDITORIAL ON SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK091000 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Grave Moment in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Text] Sino-U.S. relations have already reached a danger point. This is not an exaggeration but a grim international reality.

Since the unilateral decision of the United States to sell arms to Taiwan, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Holdridge has made a visit to Beijing. In the bilateral talks, China insisted that this question must be decided by both sides and that China will not allow anyone to trample on the principle of Chinese sovereignty. After the talks, China asked the United States to set a final time limit on the sale of arms to Taiwan. All these show the flexibility of China in maintaining its principle of sovereignty and the importance it attaches to the Sino-U.S. strategic relations.

In accordance with established international principles, since the United States recognizes the People's Republic of China as the sole legitimate government and that Taiwan is a part of China, then, any meddling in the local affairs of China which departs from the wishes of the Beijing government will constitute interfering in China's internal affairs. This is elementary international knowledge. The invoking of the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act" to interfere with China's internal affairs is untenable. The talk of selling arms to Taiwan for "old-times' sake" is even more preposterous. Even with this being the case, China still adopts the stand of holding talks and expresses its willingness to resolve the issue with the United States on the basis of consultations. China has made suitable compromises in principle and allowed the United States to sell arms to Taiwan within a fixed period with China's consent. (XINHUA reporter: "China is willing to hold talks with the United States on the termination of such sales within a given period. By doing so, China not only exercises the right of defending its sovereignty but also gives the other party appropriate consideration.") The Chinese Side has definitely exercised the greatest forbearance. At present, China has retreated enough and endured enough! Is it possible that they want China to renounce its principle of sovereignty and let the United States arm Taiwan, create "two Chinas" and carry out anticommunist and anti-China activities? If so, will not the Government of the People's Republic of China become a traitor government like the Qing imperial court and the Nanjing government? We will only soberly ask that they recall the history of new China since its founding, and if they insist on making excessive demands on Beijing to give up its sovereignty, then they are barking up the wrong tree.

China cannot compromise on the question of sovereignty, for it concerns the dignity of the nation and people as well as the continuity and survival of the government. China is willing to make concessions, but will definitely not give away its sovereignty. For the sake of defending state sovereignty, China would rather allow Sino-U.S. relations to regress.

Recently, RENMIN RIBAO, CHINA DAILY, and the BEIJING REVIEW have published in succession articles explaining China's position and repudiating the U.S. fallacies of interfering in China's internal affairs. Their terms and wordings are strong and severe and give people a feeling of the urgency of the problem. Vice Foreign Minister Zhong Xidong in an interview with the general manager of REUTER and Chinese Ambassador to the United States Chai Zemin in a speech at Princeton University both clearly pointed out that the Sino-U.S. relationship has reached a "danger point" and there is already no "leeway left" for the Chinese side. These words ought to offer people much food for thought so that they will not be at a loss when things happen.

The day of the publication of the joint Sino-U.S. Shanghai Communique served as a new turning point in Sino-U.S. relations, and the diplomatic and economic relations of the two sides have developed rather satisfactorily. It has played a vital role in combating Soviet expansion and in establishing a balanced international structure.

At present, the friendly Sino-U.S. relationship has reached a critical juncture after 10 years, and whether it will progress or retrogress will depend on the decision of the Reagan administration. Moreover, the progress and retrogression of the Sino-U.S. relationship will have an important impact on the international situation. History will pass a fair verdict on all merits and faults of the outcome, and the Reagan administration cannot escape this evaluation.

TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON HOLDRIDGE'S PRC TALKS

HK090800 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 9 Feb 82 p 2

[Special feature by Hsiao Tao-lin [5618 6670 3829]: "Does the United States Want To 'Stay' in Taiwan? -- Commenting on Holdridge's Talk"]

[Text] There is no doubt that U.S. arms sales to Taiwan are not as simple as merely a matter of selling arms. All Chinese, no matter on which side of the Strait, must maintain sharp vigilance.

The reason is that the final aim of some people in the United States is to control Taiwan, continue their "two-China policy" and split up China forever.

Over the past few years, there have been several changes in the United States' Taiwan policy. On 30 April 1975, the Indochinese war ended with the defeat of the United States and its withdrawal from Saigon. Since then the United States has adopted a policy of retreat in order to heal its wounds. At one time, the Carter administration was even ready to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea, and it looked as if the "Yankees" in Asia would really "go home."

During this period, in order to meet the needs of the situation, the normalization of relations between China and the United States was realized in 1978, though the Carter administration one-sidedly adopted the so-called "Taiwan Relations Act," showing its reluctance to part with Taiwan, which is a "fat piece of meat" for it.

However, since Reagan came to power, the United States' Asia policy has changed. One of the important symbols is the sale of arms of Taiwan.

The talk given to ICA correspondents [as published] on 31 December 1981 by John Holdridge, U.S. assistant secretary of state for east Asian and Pacific affairs, merits our attention. This talk reveals the ambitions of the United States, from which the policy of reconcontrolling Taiwan originated.

Holdridge said: "The policy of the United States...I believe there has been an important change in it, that is to say, we are clearly giving the impression that the United States is in the world to stay, and especially in east Asia."

He also directly criticized the Carter administration's decision to withdraw troops from South Korea. He said that what the Reagan government is going to do is restore the "prestige" of the United States.

The United States is "in the world to stay." This is as plain as day, for all in all it is a part of the world. Does it really want to move to the moon?

As for the statement that the United States is in the world to stay and "especially in east Asia," some footnotes may be helpful. Otherwise, the United States can easily return to the time of the "ugly American" when it intruded into Indochina.

The Soviet's intention to deploy a million troops along the Sino-Soviet border is known to all. In addition, it continues to occupy the four Kuril Islands north of Japan. Taking off from Kunashir Island, Soviet military planes can immediately enter Japan's airspace over Hokkaido, and the Nemuro Peninsula is within the range of ordinary cannon guns on Habomai Island.

Thus, Japan is directly under the military threat of the USSR. The USSR has long cast greedy eyes on the Malacca Strait; only the conditions still do not exist. Now it is urging Vietnam to make trouble, such as occupying Kampuchea, threatening Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, at a cost of \$2 to \$3 million a day. It is said that the Soviet fleet in the Pacific is stronger than that in the Atlantic Ocean. All this shows that the USSR has the intention of "marching eastward," and this will unavoidably conflict with the interests of the United States. If the United States intends to unite with the Asian countries in their common opposition to Soviet expansion, the United States' "stay in east Asia" will play a positive role in this sense.

But, if it wants to "stay in east Asia," especially "stay" in Taiwan, which is part of Chinese territory, this is absurd.

Taiwan is not an uninhabited island in the Pacific Ocean but has always been a part of Chinese territory since ancient times. The Dutch aggressors attempted to turn this island into its colony but were defeated by Zheng Chenggong. As a result, they had to surrender and sign a relevant document on 1 February 1662. This document, which is shameful proof of international robbery, is still kept in Taiwan. After the Dutch, the Japanese aggressors invaded and occupied Taiwan for 50 years before they fled in panic at the end of World War II. They too signed a document of surrender which was a part of the complete document given over to the Allies. Any imperialist in the world who has forgotten the above-mentioned lessons and covets our territory, Taiwan Province, is also doomed to failure.

Holdridge said: "We are obligated to supply Taiwan with defensive weapons." What nonsense! Who on earth has authorized the United States to perform such an "obligation?" We hope the United States will stop trying to help others, just mind its own affairs and keep its hands off the internal affairs of other countries which it has no right to interfere in. Recently, some expansionist advocates in the United States have openly preached maintaining and occupying the so-called "island chain" including Taiwan so that this chain will not be "threatened" by China. That is to say, these Americans have nakedly exposed their imperialist color and are making new attempts to put other countries' territory under U.S. control by force.

Do they really intend not to alter their character and continue to play the role of the "ugly American?"

However, if the United States really wants to do so, it is doomed to failure. I hope it will not continue dreaming about infringing upon China's sovereignty and hinder the reunification of China. This cannot be tolerated by any Chinese, regardless of whether he lives on the mainland, in Taiwan or abroad. Any Chinese who allows the United States to have control over Taiwan, an act of national betrayal, must be responsible to history. If Zheng Chenggong knew about this, he would first give him a slap in the face.

Moreover, the United States' "stay in east Asia" is aimed at contending with the USSR for hegemony. If both the USSR and the United States are aggressors, why should the Asian people prefer the latter? The United States will, in the long run, enjoy no support from the people. The Reagan administration's Asia policy, which harms others without benefiting itself, is one of shortsightedness and will accomplish nothing. We Chinese have no intention of interfering in U.S. affairs. It can freely act as it likes. But if the United States interferes in our internal affairs and infringes upon our sovereignty, it will surely be rejected and be doomed to failure. The Reagan administration must understand this.

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